

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Lawmakers move to the back of the omnibus:

Iowa loading up shotgun approach to crime

Faced with a 12 percent rise in serious offenses, law enforcement officials in Iowa are lining up behind a legislative offensive designed to crack down on crimes ranging from assaults on police officers to drunk driving.

Known as the Omnibus Crime Bill, the legislation is being guided through the Iowa Legislature by Lieut. Gov. Terry Brandstad, who cited the need for the package in an opening-day speech to the State Senate last month.

All categories of serious crime in Iowa except motor vehicle theft took significant leaps during the first nine months of 1980, and Brandstad told the lawmakers that morale among state law officers is at

rock bottom.

When contacted by Law Enforcement News, Chief Gerald Shanahan of the Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation seemed cheered by the prospect of a comprehensive anticrime package, but he noted that some snags are developing.

"It hasn't reached the stage in which we'd like to see it," he said. "I'm still negotiating on one of the sections of the code which handles the release of information. The other points are pretty well taken."

Shanahan took a look at a provision of the proposal which would make it more difficult for a citizen to sue a police officer who is performing his duties and liked

what he saw. "We're seeing more and more suits filed down here," he observed. "Now we're getting the problems you've been having on the East Coast and the West Coast. We've seen a tremendous increase in the number. In fact, some of the agents who work for me are being sued. So any relief along those lines will be most welcomed."

Speaking to a local reporter, Des Moines Mayor Pete Crivaro went further in support of the measure: "We may be hampering police from whacking a guy across the rear end because the officer might be sued if he bruises it."

Suspects who consider taking a whack at a police office in Iowa may think twice if a related aspect of the measure is approved which prescribes tougher penalties for assaulting a law enforcer. Police groups in the state are reportedly pushing hard for the measure.

"We've been trying to get that through for years," Shanahan said. "That would be to the advantage of law enforcement in Iowa. We've looked at other states, and in those that haven't [instituted a provision], we're seeing more and more assaults occurring, many of which result in death."

The state investigations chief is less enthusiastic about another of the bill's

provisions, which would expand the right of citizens to use deadly force to protect themselves and their property, although he acknowledged that the section is backed by several police officials in the state.

Opponents of the legislation have called the measure the "shoot-your-neighbor" bill because they believe it will increase the use of firearms. "One of our primary investigative responsibilities is homicides and I personally feel we've had a lot of questionable deaths," Shanahan noted. "Even police responding to a disturbance call are sometimes perceived as prowlers. I think it's a dangerous situation."

Shanahan's main interest in the bill revolves around a provision which Lieut. Gov. Brandstad said would expedite the exchange of intelligence information among law enforcement agencies in the state.

But the state investigations director said there are aspects of the provision that need to be ironed out. "It's still a hangup with us. What we want to do is be able to computerize in-house investigative work which we are prohibited by statute from doing."

Shanahan would also like the bill to

Continued on Page 8

Shooting your mouth off?

Gun research challenged

A team of researchers at Northeastern University is working to clear up confusion over the effectiveness of Massachusetts' five-year-old gun control law, rekindling debate over whether imposing mandatory jail sentences on illegal gun toters cuts violent crime.

The analysts, Glenn L. Pierce and William J. Bowers, had released an initial impact study of the statute last spring, concluding that the measure may have significantly reduced the number of murders and assaults committed with guns in Boston.

But the report, which was completed for Northeastern's Center for Applied Social Research, has been attacked by some critics as being too limited in scope. The study covered only the first year and a half of the law's existence, detailing a period from 1974 to 1976 when gun crimes were down throughout the nation.

"What happened is they got mugged by events," said Franklin Zimring, a recognized expert on gun control. "I think Detroit was down 200 bodies from its previous homicide total. There were statistically significant drops in firearms robberies in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington."

"That kind of specific weapon pattern that occurs on a widespread basis rather than on the site where you're trying to test general impact is the kind of thing that makes you reach for the Alka-Seltzer," he continued. "The opportunity to draw general conclusions about the gun-law effect gets much tougher."

Instead of going for the bicarbonate, Bowers and Pierce reached for their calculators and are putting together a new report which will examine the law's effect from its April 1975 implementation to the present. Bowers told Law Enforcement News that the results of the new

study are due to be released next winter.

"We are committed to a study of the long-term impact," he said. "We will be using arrest data, however, there are other things to discover—whether the law may have changed not only the level of gun-

Continued on Page 12

Would you buy a used car from this man?



Wide World Laserphoto

George Stymiest pays a visit to his snow-covered patrol car, which has been standing idle since January 1, when the entire West Amwell, New Jersey, police force got out of the business. The change was prompted by Stymiest's retirement as the department's sole lawman. There has been no word yet whether a new force will be hired.

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

Andersen is out in Omaha; Andersen is in in Omaha

Omaha, Nebraska, Police Chief Richard Andersen announced his retirement on December 15, effective the end of the year. Three days later, however, he promptly withdrew his resignation.

Andersen has been in the top spot for 15 of his 29 years with the department, and while his announced retirement was not entirely a surprise, his withdrawal of the resignation caught most observers off guard.

On December 18, Mayor Al Veys scheduled a press conference where it was believed that an interim chief would be named to head the 530-member department. Reporters were taken completely unaware when Veys announced that Andersen would stay on until a new chief was selected, probably after the mayoral election in the spring. Veys said that he asked Andersen to stay on until a permanent chief could be selected and that Andersen agreed.

According to the Omaha *World-Herald*, Andersen, 56, had been eligible to retire on full pension for more than a year. He returned to work in mid-November after having a lung removed in an operation a month earlier.

The *World-Herald* quoted Veys as saying that his decision to ask Andersen to stay had nothing to do with pressure he has been receiving from various quarters to pick an interim chief from among certain officers.

Previously, the mayor had complained that politicking on the choice of a successor had begun and the he had been "deluged" with calls from people backing specific candidates.

It has been reported that the mayor will ask the City Personnel Board to change the rules as to who may apply for the position of chief. At the present time, an applicant must be of the rank of captain or above and possess a bachelor's degree. The mayor reportedly wants the degree requirement waived. Approximately 40 percent of the sworn officers have undergraduate degrees and several have master's degrees, but only four of those with degrees hold the rank of captain or above.

Andersen has said that his withdrawal of the resignation does not mean that he will stay on indefinitely. He said that he will call it a career in 1981, and most believe that it will be in the spring. His decision to stay with the department was seen by many as a means to bring some order to the selection of a new chief.

— Ken Bovasso

Maryland cops praise the Lord and pass the tax collector

"More than a handful" of police officers in Prince George's County, Maryland are turning to the heavens for relief from income taxes, according to the police chief there.

Explaining the situation to the Prince George's *Journal* last month, Chief John E. McHale indicated that several of his troops have become ministers in the mail-order Universal Life Church of California so that they could write-off up to half their incomes as charitable deductions.

Although the chief warned his personnel that the religious group is being investigated by the IRS, he took no stand against cops becoming part-time men of the cloth. "It's up to [IRS] and the courts to decide whether this is a legitimate organization," he said. "I'm not going to pass judgment on it."

Virtually anyone can become a minister in the Modesto-based operation by

sending \$25 for a church charter and signing up an individual over the age of 18 as a secretary/treasurer. The minister then may donate up to 50 percent of tax-deductible income to his church, which in turn pays his housing and other expenses.

One Prince George's County officer noted that the scheme works particularly well for policemen. "You can avoid the situation where you're the only one contributing to your church," he said. "So policeman X can contribute to Y's church, and Y can give money to X..." The idea is to get other people besides the principals contributing.

But officers X and Y could become B.R.-O.-K.-E, if the IRS is able to prove that their individual churches are not entitled to the same tax-exempt status enjoyed by other religious denominations. An IRS spokesman observed that while a Federal court has recognized Universal Life as a church, several U.S. Tax Court judges have ruled against the use of individual churches as tax shelters.

One couple in San Mateo, California, had to pay the government \$12,501 in back taxes when a court ruled that their branch of the Universal Church was not operated exclusively for religious purposes.

The IRS reportedly looks at several factors before cracking down on a congregation, including a regular schedule of services, specific persons designated as ministers, a program of education for ministers and young people, and a particular creed or doctrine of belief.

IACP governing panel snipes at anti-death penalty group

Responding to the recent formation of an anti-capital punishment group by several police leaders, the Executive Committee of IACP last month unanimously reaffirmed its support of the death penalty for certain crimes.

In a tersely-worded statement, the panel cited the passage of a resolution at its 1973 conference which called for "the imposition of the death penalty for premeditated murder, murder committed during the perpetration of felonies and the killing of law enforcement officers and correctional officials while performing their duties."

The press release announcing IACP's stand took an apparent swipe at Law Enforcement Against Death, a group which was founded in December by Sheriff John J. Buckley of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and Hubert Williams, the director of the Newark, New Jersey. The IACP announcement indicated that the executive committee's action was in direct response "to a 32-member anti-death penalty organization purportedly representing law enforcement."

Colorado bill would subject youths to longer prison terms

Juveniles convicted of brutal felonies in Colorado may be fed adult-sized portions of punishment under a proposed law which last month cleared the state's Senate Judiciary Committee.

Approved by a 6-to-2 vote, the bill would amend a section of Colorado's juvenile code which allows district judges to remand youthful offender cases to juvenile courts where the maximum prison term that can be banded down is four years.

To facilitate the imposition of longer sentences, the proposed measure would permit a district judge to place a convicted juvenile in a secure youth facility for the first few years of his sentence. When he reached the age of 21, the offender would be turned over to the

Colorado Department of Corrections to complete the remainder of his term in an adult institution.

According to the *Denver Post*, one committee member, State Senator Martha Ezzard, had attempted to take the bite out of the bill by proposing that the juvenile be released when he reaches his 21st birthday.

But Ezzard's move was turned back by Senator Don MacManus, who successfully argued that a youthful offender—who commits a particularly heinous crime should have to serve the same sentence as an adult convicted of the same offense.

"People are tired of these lily-livered judges turning these juveniles loose," MacManus said. "People want them punished."

Only juveniles who are charged with the most serious crimes, such as murder or assault with a deadly weapon, would be given the adult treatment. Most other youth cases, including felonies, would continue to be handled in the state's juvenile courts.

Ono thanks New York police with a gift to survivors' fund

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of New York City got an unexpected \$25,000 windfall for its Widows and Orphans Fund last month, when Yoko Ono, widow of the musician John Lennon, contributed the largest single donation the fund has ever received.

Ono indicated through a spokesman that the donation was her way of saying "thanks for the overwhelming response of the NYCPD toward our loss."

PBA president Philip Caruso told the Associated Press that he was "overwhelmed" by the gift, and that he responded by sending Ono a letter of thanks.

"I realize that you have beard every expression of condolence from people the world over," Caruso wrote, "yet I would like you to know that we in the police

force who continually suffer the agonizing loss of human life caused by wanton acts of violence share a special empathy with you."

"To us, you and John will always be special people. Certainly you are among the most special of people."

Lennon was the victim of an unprovoked shooting while entering the couple's New York City apartment building on December 8. An NYCPD patrol team had rushed the former Beatle to a nearby hospital but was unsuccessful in attempts to revive him.

Denver man claims FBI belied up on \$100,000 bar obligation

The FBI recently refused to pick up a \$100,000 bar tab, which a Denver real estate agent says he has coming to him for his cooperation in an undercover operation.

Robert Phelps told reporters last month that he had been persuaded to purchase the Scotland Yard Tavern in 1978 so that the bureau could use it as a front in a two-year investigation in the Mile High City. While the probe apparently went smoothly, the undercover bar took a rough ride, incurring over \$100,000 in losses that Phelps charges "were dumped in my lap."

It was not a good morning for Mr. Phelps when he took his claim to the FBI hierarchy. The officials denied him reimbursement, contending that losses were not covered in the written agreement they had signed.

Phelps said he plans to take the matter to the Federal courts, suggesting that some sort of verbal arrangement had been made. "The contract that was delivered did not contain the entire agreement," he stated.

The real estate man did luck out in one respect. After some effort, he managed to sell Scotland Yard Tavern to a local buyer.

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Indianapolis police swing away from rotating shifts

A labor/management honeymoon has begun in Indianapolis, where police personnel have voted to work fixed shifts, thus giving police executives the opportunity to permanently concentrate patrol activity during peak crime periods.

Implemented last month, the new manpower allocation system is putting 44 percent of the patrol force on the beat during the 7 P.M. to 3 A.M. shift, when the Indianapolis force receives 44 percent of its calls for service.

Sgt. David A. Cupello, who helped draft the fixed-shift program, explained that the system is designed to cope with "declining strength in the department," and cited both organizational and individual benefits that the shift change could deliver.

"All of the medical data we had received showed that a fixed shift system was better from a physiological standpoint, as far as stress goes on the individual officers," he told Law Enforcement News. "The second thing is we had a receptive attitude on the part of the police officers it would affect."

The positive reception by the rank-and-file might have been due to the fact that officers were given a chance to voice their views on the system's potential before it was moved off the drawing board. Cupello noted that three separate votes were taken among the 340 officers who are affected.

According to the planning specialist, the initial survey contained questions on a broad range of manpower methods, including combinations of fixed and rotat-

ing shifts. "We didn't get a clear majority for any one category," he said of the vote.

In a second poll, the options were narrowed and the fixed-shift system proved to be a winner. But several commanders expressed concern that the men did not fully understand the system, particularly its seniority provision.

Under the clause, officers with more years on the force are given first crack at choice shifts through what Cupello described as "a complex bidding system."

"A lot of guys voiced concern that their people didn't know what kind of assignment they would get under the seniority rule," the sergeant noted. "They said: 'Guys have changed their minds; better take it again and be sure.'"

"When we sent out the survey a third time, we sent out a seniority list, showing where the manpower would be in each of our operating sectors and they could go down the seniority list and see what they would get as far as shift assignment," Cupello said. The final in-house referendum passed by about 55 to 45 percent.

According to the Indianapolis *Star*, 75 percent of the patrolmen wound up with the time of day they wanted to work, 51 percent of the affected sergeants got their preference and 72 percent of the lieutenants were placed on their chosen shifts.

When contacted at the end of January, Cupello noted that it was too early to tell whether the fixed-shift system was producing its intended impact on crime, although he noted that a major evaluation of the allocation technique would be

completed in six months.

"Public reaction has been kind of muted," he said. "There's no pros or cons either way. We had a little bit of internal resistance from our own police officers initially, but that seems to have been ironed out."

The resistance came from a group of about 20 patrolmen, who attempted to file a lawsuit that would have prevented the department from changing its rotating shift system. When the ad hoc committee approached the local Fraternal Order of Police with their plan, however, they were turned down.

"Our law is very clear in Indiana," Cupello observed. "The chief of police has full discretion and authority to set the hours and conditions of the people who work for him. The type of resistance [to fixed shifts] was from those guys who had very few years on the police department who were going to be adversely affected as to their choice of shift because it's a seniority-based system."

The major architect of the allocation changeover was former Chief Eugene Gallagher, who resigned as head of the department only weeks before his brainchild went into effect. The concept is apparently safe in the hands of the new

chief, J. Glen McAtee, who said he favors fixed shifts for the stability they lend to officers' lives.

A measure of stability appears to be settling over the Indianapolis force as system headed toward its second month in practice. "The initial reaction from the commanders that I'm receiving from this point in time is that after the initial shock was over, things seemed to have smoothed down quite considerably," Cupello remarked.

"In terms of community reaction, the way it was presented that there will be more policemen out there when you need them," the sergeant continued. "And there's less stress on the officer due to the fact that he doesn't have to rotate every 21 days."

A department spokesman told the *Star* that there might be a reduction in the frequency with which officers call in sick under the new system, since they will no longer be subjected to ailments caused by drastic changes in their work/sleep cycles.

In instituting fixed shifts, the Indianapolis force follows the lead of departments in San Diego, Los Angeles, Phoenix and Denver. The agencies that have tried the concept have stayed with it, "almost without exception," the spokesman said.

Lure of Atlantic City opportunities snags Philly affirmative action

Philadelphia is once again being pressed to implement an affirmative action program for its police department, as Atlantic City casinos continue to siphon off the force's black personnel with offers of higher salaries and better working conditions.

"In 1967, while the city was 30 percent black, based on the 1960 census, 20 percent of the police department was black," an official of the Guardians Civic League noted. "Today, while the city is 45 percent black, based on the 1980 census, 16 percent of the sworn police officers are black. We've lost over 300 black police officers since 1967."

The league, which represents most of the 1,250 blacks on the 7,500-member force, last month put its numbers on a City Hall conference table, proposing that Mayor William J. Green take steps to bolster black representation on the force.

John Green, the first vice president of the league, told Law Enforcement News that the department's promotional policies are having an adverse effect on the black manpower situation. "Anytime a black retires or resigns, we call him," Green said. "They tell us: 'I see no upward mobility, no chance for movement laterally to get various assignments. So why should I stay?' Couple that with the offers being made in Atlantic City by the casinos. People are going to go where the opportunity is."

Last year during one brief period, three of the force's high-ranking blacks saw the opportunity Atlantic City offered and resigned. Chief Inspector Arthur J. Matthews, Inspector Donald Patterson and Staff Inspector Ralph Taylor are now all working as security officials at Harrah's Marina Casino/Hotel.

In an ironic twist the affirmative action program of New Jersey's Casino Control Commission may be a major contributor to Philadelphia's black manpower drain. The panel has mandated that 20 percent of those hired in the casinos be members of minority groups.

As the casinos keep dealing up the better jobs, Guardian League president

Harold James has estimated that half of all high-ranking blacks have quit the force to work in Atlantic City. Currently, there are no blacks among nine chief inspectors in the Philadelphia department, one black among the 13 inspectors, one among the 29 staff inspectors, and three among the 96 captains.

"We are very concerned about not having blacks represented in the higher ranks of the department," his first vice president added. "The age of black supervisors is a factor. They're older than the whites. For example, the youngest black detective that we have is 34 with 11 years on the department. The youngest sergeant that we have is 33 with 11 years of service."

"That's significant when you look at the time needed for retirement," Green continued. "Police officers in Philadelphia only need 20 years of the job in order to retire. These men are going to be eligible for retirement soon and they're only at the rank of sergeant. So we don't see anyone, without an affirmative action program, who will be eligible to take the promotional examinations for captain, in inspector and so forth."

The league is urging Mayor Green to take advantage of a clause in the City's Civil Service regulations that permit "special consideration for the qualification of applicants when there is an expressed need."

Among the recommendations are a revision of the department's entrance exam to make it more job-related, and the elimination of the current ranking system for promotional tests. "We've been able to prove that ranking order does not determine the ability as a supervisor,"

Continued on Page 1

The wedding is off...

NYC shelves merger plan

Rising crime in New York City has forced officials there to rethink their enforcement strategy, as they abandoned a plan to combine the metropolis' three police forces, while announcing that they would hire 1,200 new police officers by July.

The merger plan, which had been under consideration for nearly 18 months, would have placed the sizable police forces of the city's Housing and Transit Authorities under the auspices of the NYCPD.

Last month, however, Mayor Edward I. Koch received a memorandum from his criminal justice coordinator, Robert G.M. Keating, who gave a thumbs-down on the proposal, citing several subjective and practical objections to the move.

In an interview with the New York *Times*, Keating noted that any effort to merge the forces would require a long legislative battle and that the city might not have the statistical ammunition it needs to emerge victorious.

Dropping one such statistical bombshell, the coordinator cited a City Council study which found that it would cost New York more than \$30 million to integrate the communications systems of the three forces.

As an alternative to merger, Keating advised the mayor to continue the forces' less formal "operational unification" and "coordination" under Police Commissioner Robert J. McGuire. Koch has agreed to retain the cooperative system which was instituted as a prelude to combining the departments.

The coordination arrangement itself was the subject of some controversy when it was established in September 1979, with critics questioning the move

on both legal and law enforcement grounds.

But Keating said "operational unification" has progressed smoothly. The Transit and Housing Authorities have not challenged the arrangement in court, the priorities of the three agencies have remained intact, and the heads of the forces have not clashed.

The criminal justice coordinator is keeping a wary eye on the informal arrangement, however. He indicated that he would reconsider recommending the merger plan in six months if personality conflicts or other difficulties diminish the effectiveness of the cooperative effort.

Whatever city officials decide to do with their enforcement operation this summer, they will have more troops with which to do it. Mayor Koch last month swore in a new academy class of over 800 recruits after announcing that the city would hire an additional 1,000 regular police officers and 200 transit police officers.

The new recruit class is expected to be patrolling the streets by July, but it is expected to take at least 11 months to put the additional reinforcements on the beat. The mayor also announced that he will sign up 500 civilian police aides to free city officers for law enforcement duties.

Police officials told the *Times* that the civilianization move and the influx of 800 new recruits will replace only attrition losses and not add to overall manpower strength. However, they added that the 1,200 anticipated hirings would represent real gains for both the NYCPD and the transit police.

New York's police agencies have been steadily losing manpower since 1975,

Continued on Page 5

In this issue	
People & Places...	4
Supreme Court Briefs...	5
International News...	6
Criminal Justice Library...	7
On Crime...	9
Jobs...	10
Upcoming Events...	11
New Police Products...	12

People & Places

Indiana governor reshields Shettle

John T. Shettle's three-year tenure as superintendent of the Indiana State Police has been extended by newly installed Governor Robert D. Orr.

Responding to his reappointment in a news conference last month, Shettle acknowledged that the force has been troubled by morale problems. "I think there will always be a problem when dealing with people," he said, adding that he will do all he can "to upgrade and enhance the image" of the department.

The superintendent attributed the organizational blues to his troopers' personal financial problems, noting he would push for increased pensions and other benefits for his officers. He added that

reports of the establishment of a traffic arrest quota system have not affected morale, declaring "there is no traffic quota."

By George!

Officers George L. Munkelwitz and Winfred D. Walton of the Prince George's County, Maryland, Police Department pulled off a two-man anti-crime wave recently. They were commended by the force last month for making a number of arrests which closed 10 burglary cases, several armed robberies and an auto theft.

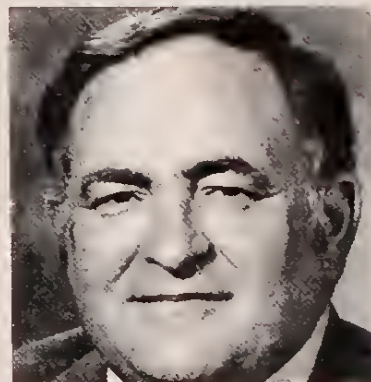
Kobetz recycles his career in bike bid

The career of Richard W. Kobetz, a former IACP official and Chicago police executive, is again on the roll. The consultant was recently named director of security for the 1981 Planters Trans American Bicycle Race, which will run from Montreal to Miami this fall.

Currently the head of his own police and security consulting firm, Kobetz will be responsible for overall route clearance and formulating police communications systems. On route, he will be coordinating security for a caravan consisting of 120 international cyclists and a staff of over 150 people.

"Historically, throughout the world, an event of this stature is handled by

national police agencies," Kobetz said in commenting on his task. "This is the first time in North America hundreds of local,



county, and state police jurisdictions will have the challenge of testing existing mutual aid agreements, communications capabilities and contemporary police logistics on a coordinated movement through two nations."

A Pease of the pie

Lieutenant Perry A. Forgione is flying high as an Air Force security specialist, having recently been named Security Police Officer of the Year for 1980. The lawman trains and directs a shift of 65 officers at Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire, while heading the installation's emergency service team and hostage negotiation unit.

The bolder of both an A.A. and a B.A. in criminal justice, Forgione joined the Air Force in October 1979 and is currently enrolled in a justice administration program at Golden Gate University in California, working toward a master's degree.

Patterson breaks out

Denver's undersheriff, Wayne K. Patterson, plans to relinquish his post at the city's correctional system later this month to open his own consulting firm.

The 65-year-old administrator was warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary for seven years before accepting the Denver spot in 1973. He had previously served as executive director of the state Department of Parole and as warden of the Colorado State Reformatory.

In announcing his resignation, Patterson said he would stay on as head of the Denver jails beyond his February 1 deadline if an appropriate successor could not be found by that date. He added that he intends to remain a member of the National Commission on Accreditation of Corrections.

Reed hears rumors

Reports are circulating that Amos Reed, the president of the American Correctional Association (ACA), will be named to direct the State of Washington's Division of Adult Corrections.

If Reed is appointed by newly stalled Governor John Spellman, he will lock-up his fourth major correctional post in less than a decade. The 65-year-old prison executive headed Oregon's Department of Corrections from 1971 to 1977, then went to Florida to become deputy director of that state's prison system. In 1977, North Carolina Governor James Hunt Jr. recruited Reed to direct correctional programs there, a post he held until last month when Hunt declined to retain him for a second term.



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	SPECIAL SERVICES Voice stress training school, security analysis and consulting, full expert services, design and furnish special technical security devices. Responsible. Confidential.	
	CONTRABAND DETECTION Explosive detectors, metal detectors, x-ray for luggage and parcels, buried object locators, personnel scanners. Protect passengers, courtrooms, and VIP's.	
	PERSONAL PROTECTION Offering a full range of body armor, less-than-lethal defense items, anti-ballistic materials, intruder flare, power mite. Your life may be jeopardized. Be prepared.	
	SECURITY Vehicle alarms, tracking systems, special perimeter and access controls, remote-control intrusion alarm, wireless alarms. Consulting.	
VOICE STRESS Mark II Voice Analyzer, 2001 Stress Oacoder. Advanced capabilities full training. Featuring exclusive conversation mode. Field-proven. Don't be fooled by substitutes.		
COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY Low-, medium-, and high-level scramblers. For telephone radio, or data. And now LEA introduces the Cypher Pad, an inexpensive ultra-high level encryption device. Communicate with confidence.		
EMERGENCY/SAFETY Warning lights, flashers, sirens, flashlights, first aid, radiation detectors, lightbars, distress flares. Exclusive photo-luminescent paint, glows in dark.		
BOMB CONTROL Letter bomb detectors, bomb blankets, pouches, bomb suits, sniffers. Useful, new letter bomb visualizer spray, to safely confirm the contents of suspect envelopes.		
CRIMINALISTICS Evidence collection, invisible entrapment kits, fingerprint kits, narcotics testers, photo-fit. Extensive line of electronic and chemical investigative aids.		
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SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

By AVERY ELI OKIN



growing body of Congressional and case law.

As the head of the nation's judiciary, the third co-equal branch of government, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger has responsibilities which go far beyond the judicial task of interpreting the law. These duties include overseeing the Supreme Court bureaucracy and supervising several hundred Court employees. Commanding some of the Chief Justice's time are the labor problems which are attendant to any large organization, in addition to those problems generated by the secretive nature of the Court's decision-making procedures. Another administrative duty which the Chief Justice has assumed is that of the caretaker of the Supreme Court building.

All of these administrative duties are performed behind the scenes for the most part and free the Associate Justices to perform the vital task of rendering judicial decisions on a full-time basis. Notwithstanding the Chief Justice's other roles, he participates in all decisions made by the Court and facilitates the efficient flow of cases through the Supreme Court system by chairing the weekly Justices' conference and assigning opinions to be written when he is in concurrence with the majority.

While the Associate Justices work in an unfettered environment and are shielded by relative anonymity from the public view, the Chief Justice is in the limelight in ceremonial capacities as well as being the controversial advocate for improvement of all aspects of the judicial system. This advocacy, which in recent years has highlighted the inadequate training for Federal appellate work, is in part the result of Chief Justice Burger's unique vantage point as the overseer of the Judicial Conference. The Judicial Conference is a "board of directors" of the Federal judicial system in addition to being a judges' lobby. Through a committee system, the members of which are chosen by the Chief Justice, the Judicial Conference identifies problems and proposes to Congress those actions which should be taken to relieve the troubled areas.

Merge no more. . .

Consolidation off in NYC

Continued from Page 3

when the city's fiscal crisis forced huge layoffs. The current NYCPD personnel complement consists of 22,286 officers, down from a high of 30,744 in 1975.

Although police commanders were generally pleased with the prospect of bolstering the force, Patrick J. Murphy, the chief of operations for the NYCPD, indicated that the 1,000 anticipated officers would be just a drop in the bucket. "We can't make 23,000 cops look like 30,000," he said.

Murphy explained that the force had suffered such deep manpower cuts in the last five years that "we have to stop the bleeding" in all key areas. The tentative plan is to put 820 of the new officers on patrol, while splitting the remaining 180 among the force's detective, anticrime and emergency service units.

Commissioner McGuire suggested

Once a year, usually just after the new year, the Chief Justice summarizes the accomplishments of the Judicial Conference committees and highlights the most pressing problems facing the Federal judiciary. The Chief Justice's comments, which were released to the press in report form, were unimaginatively entitled *End-of-Year Statement, 1980*. In contrast to the skeletal format of the 1978 report, the 1980 document fills 23 double-spaced typewritten pages, and for the first time in recent years touches on a critical problem in correctional institutions.

Focusing on the New Mexico penitentiary riot of last February, in which 33 lives were lost and damage was estimated at \$60 million, the Chief Justice explained that similar outbreaks are likely to occur in light of the fact that "nearly half of the states currently maintain a prison population that is too large for the existent facilities." In an uncharacteristic statement which belies the fundamentally conservative beliefs which captured President Nixon's attention and resulted in Chief Justice Burger's elevation to the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice suggested that prison riots reaffirm "that our criminal justice system is in need of fundamental change; specifically, we must focus more attention on the conditions of incarcerated persons."

Sounding much more like a prisoner-rights advocate than the law-and-order Chief Justice who has bent over backwards to give the police greater leeway in combating felonies, Chief Justice Burger emphasized that "we have a system of justice that provides each criminal defendant the most elaborate due process, free counsel, and the most expensive trials known anywhere; yet when the trial is over we simply cast the guilty into 19th century penal institutions." Further, the Chief Justice maintained that "to put people behind walls and bars and do little or nothing to change them is to win a battle but lose a war."

The Chief Justice had noted in his February 3, 1980, State of the Judiciary address and repeated here: "It is wrong. It is expensive. It is stupid." In a firm tone of resolve which is indicative of the confidence he has in his own ability to meet problems head-on, the Chief Justice

warned, "I intend to press this subject in 1981."

Wasting no time in taking up the banner for what promises to be a fascinating campaign of correctional reform, the Chief Justice highlighted his successes to date, noting that following his proposal to the American Bar Association in 1972, both Federal and state prison systems have "moved to set up adjudication procedures to look into prisoner complaints that might otherwise lead to lawsuits."

Also discussed was the fact that unemployment among ex-offenders continues to be a problem which contributes to the increasing burdens of the criminal justice system. In an optimistic note, the Chief Justice reported that a number of different organizations were working to alleviate the problem. Singled out was a project involving the National Alliance of Business Ex-Offender Programs, which is working with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the U.S. Probation Service to "develop the most effective linkages" between those government agencies and community-based organizations which can meet the challenge.

In the legislative arena, the Chief Justice highlighted the work of the National Institute of Corrections, which, working with the Brookings Institution during the last few years, has sponsored

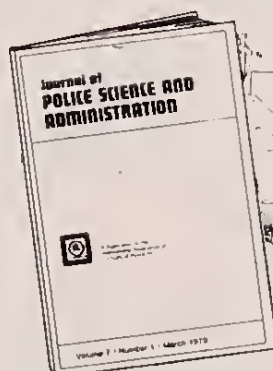
a series of seminars for state legislators in more than 30 states. The seminars, which were conducted by correctional administrators, academicians and those who have brought prisoners' claims in the Federal courts, sought to inform legislators of policy options while reminding them of the potential consequences of inattention.

As has been the case in most of the recent judiciary reports, the Chief Justice railed against the "overwhelming burden of cases" appearing on the Supreme Court's docket. The Chief Justice offered two types of relief. First, he contended that Congress "should immediately end the present mandatory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by providing that the review of all cases be on the writ of certiorari." Going one step further, he stressed the need for study of "profound structural changes" to assist the Court in handling discretionary cases. While not taking a position on the matter, the Chief Justice noted that Congress must address the various proposals for a National Court of Appeals which would perform a screening function and reduce the Court's docket.

In other areas, the report highlighted key legislation in Congress, Public Laws 96-458 and 96-452, which codified judicial disciplinary procedures in the Federal courts and divided the Fifth Circuit in two, thereby providing for two

Continued on Page 8

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Turmoil in the promised land...

Israeli police head Shafir is booted in the wake of political break-in scandal

ANALYSIS

By GAD J. BENSINGER

In Israel, the first of January is an ordinary working day. For the head of Israel's national police and for the rest of the force, however, the last two New Year's Days were quite removed from the ordinary.

After having been sworn into office on January 1980, Inspector-General Herzl Shafir was unexpectedly and abruptly ousted on the same date just one year later. Shafir's dismissal has created a public storm in Israel which has not yet settled and of which the consequences are not yet clear. However, the events that have led to Shafir's ouster are quite transparent.

Shafir, 51, was appointed Inspector-General amid high hopes that he would initiate long overdue police reforms and improve the force's performance and capabilities. Apart from the fact that he was the first "outsider" to be named to the post, the appointment itself was non-controversial, as Shafir had already demonstrated his organizational and leadership skills in the country's armed forces. During the Six-Day War, he was second-in-command in the Sinai region, and he later became Deputy Chief of Staff, a position that placed him in line for the army's top job. Instead, he was appointed to head the national police. He was appointed and fired by the same man, the Minister of Interior, Yosef Burg.

What went wrong? The dismissal of Herzl Shafir must be seen as only one

link, and by no means the last, in a chain of events that began last summer when the police raided the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs and seized files. This raid, the first on a government ministry, resulted in one of Israel's most complex scandals, commonly referred to in Israel as the Abuhatzzeira affair. Mr. Abuhatzzeira, the Minister of Religious Affairs in the Begin Cabinet, became the first Cabinet minister in Israel's history to be indicted on criminal charges. The scandal and the circumstances surrounding it has exacerbated many tensions and issues that run through Israel's society. Among these are: social and political tensions between religious and secular Jews; socioeconomic tensions between Sephardic Jews (who originated primarily from Middle Eastern and North African countries) and Ashkenazi Jews (who come mainly from Europe and America); political rivalries and the rights and prerogatives of the press and the rights of individuals in a democratic society. Add to this tensions that have prevailed between the Israeli Police and the Ministry of Interior on one hand, and between Mr. Burg and Mr. Shafir personally on the other, and the answers for the dismissal begin to emerge.

Both Interior Minister Burg, and Religious Affairs Minister Abuhatzzeira are leading figures of the National Religious Party (NRP), Israel's largest and most powerful religious party. Since the scandal involved the NRP, which controls the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Burg came



under mounting pressure from his own party to do something about the growing police investigation. As Minister of the Interior, Burg could exercise power over the police, which had been subordinated to the Interior Ministry in 1977. Among other things, Burg could remove the head of the police force. The implications were quite obvious — indeed, so obvious that Burg must have given this matter very careful thought. (Not surprisingly, immediately after his ouster, Shafir accused Burg of having ordered him to postpone the investigation until after the national elections that are to be held in the fall.)

Mr. Abuhatzzeira is one of the most prominent Sephardic Jews in Israel. The fact that he had been indicted on charges of receiving bribes from religious schools and institutions in exchange for government grants and loans has provoked some of his supporters to accuse the police and the press of foul play. Abuhatzzeira's supporters, and to an extent the minister himself, have raised the specter of discrimination and persecution by the Ashkenazi establishment.

The Israeli press has been accused of playing up the scandal by printing wild and unsubstantiated allegations, leading some members of the Knesset — Israel's Parliament — to threaten to push for a bill that would bar the publication of a suspect's name before an indictment has been submitted to the court, and which would require newspapers to reveal their sources of information.

The police have been accused of deliberately leaking information to the press regarding the investigation of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. These charges were initially met with heated denials from the police, but they were later confirmed albeit reluctantly, by the Inspector-General. Appearing before the Knesset Committee on Police, Shafir indicated that misleading information was leaked to the press in an attempt to entice witnesses to testify. The leaked story stated that six persons had turned state's witness, when in fact there had been only one such person. Interior Minister Burg was apparently never advised of this and felt that he had been led astray.

Vested interested:

Canadians are vesting up

A rash of five police shootings in Canada, one of which led to the death of an officer, has prompted several north-of-the-border cities to consider outfitting all of their lawmen with bulletproof vests.

The Hamilton Police Department has already appropriated funds to equip its patrol force with the safety devices, and elsewhere in Canada a public outcry over the shootings, all of which have occurred since Christmas eve, has sparked civic fund-raising efforts to purchase vests for police.

According to a New York Times correspondent, many Canadian law enforcers are not waiting to see if the civic drives are successful, and are purchasing vests out of their own pockets.

Meanwhile, the rank and file in Vancouver have added a demand for

bulletproof vests to their list of contract stipulations, and Montreal patrollers are considering the same action. Ontario has begun a study of vest material, and its police union has added vests and two-man patrol cars to its contract demands. The spate of police shootings which prompted the moves toward body armor began in Toronto on December 24, when two officers were wounded after trying to apprehend a murder suspect. Shortly after the incident Toronto Police Chief Jack Ackroyd said his department would buy vests as soon as a decision was made on what type.

While the New Brunswick Provincial Police have been promised vests in the wake of the shootings, Newfoundland law enforcement officials are studying a more basic question. They are considering issuing guns to their patrol force for the first time.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS



Illustrations by Ali Cacielles

The Films of Criminal Justice

An annual supplement to Law Enforcement News

INTRODUCTION

By KAY SALZ, Supplement Editor

Ms. Salz was formerly Coordinator of the American Film Festival and is currently a freelance media consultant and researcher.

The production of audiovisual material relevant to law enforcement and criminal justice has continued to keep pace with the ongoing effort to encourage professionalism in the field. Many programs are designed to convey to law enforcement officers (as well as the public at large) a general understanding of contemporary social issues, such as, drug abuse or juvenile violence, while other programs are specifically designed for showing during roll-call periods — they are brief and deal with a single, practical or procedural matter. Both types of programs are described in this film supplement, which updates the Law Enforcement News Film Supplement last February.

It was said in the introduction to the first supplement that a fair number of the films dealt with timely issues and films which reflected the expanding roles of law enforcement officials. This continues to be true as the problems of hostage-taking, bomb threats, child abuse, and family violence continue to face police officers in the line of duty. A role of the law enforcement official, which is, perhaps, included to a greater extent in this edition of the film supplement is that of community relations officer. The reader will, therefore, find an increased number of crime prevention and safety films here.

Another addition to this year's supplement is the inclusion of programs originating in a videotape format. Although many of the 16mm films listed here are also available on videotape, there is a growing trend to produce and market original programs on videotape which are available in video formats only. These programs are listed along with the film titles and can be identified by the descriptor "video" in their entries.

The entry for each title includes the following information: title, running time, color or black and white, video (when appropriate), release date, director and/or producer credit, name of sponsor (when available), distributor, and a brief, non-evaluative description.

The descriptions in the supplement have been drawn from several sources: the results of a mailed survey of all film and video production and distribution companies identified as being concerned with the field of criminal justice, abstracts included in the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administra-

tion, and catalogues and other announcements of new films and video programs received by the Educational Film Library Association.

The distributor cited for each film is the main or sole purchase source for the film. (Distributor's addresses are listed at the end of the supplement.) In many instances, films are available from a variety of different rental libraries. The distributors cited here can direct interested media users to these sources. The editor would also suggest that potential film users refer to the *Educational Film Locator* (1979, R.R. Bowker), which brings together the holdings of major university film libraries, an alternative and usually less expensive source for films.

Films and video programs are arranged alphabetically by title within broad subject categories: law, legal procedures and the courts; corrections, probation and parole; juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice; investigative, patrol functions and tactics; child abuse, family violence; narcotics, alcohol and addiction; rape investigation and prevention; terrorism and hostage negotiation; fire science; forensic science; safety, crime prevention security; first aid and emergency response; police — general, and criminal justice — general.

It is obvious that a single program can be used appropriately in several different subject categories; category designations were based on the principle concern of the film or series. It is hoped that this limitation in the supplement's structure will not diminish its usefulness and that the supplement user will discover additional applications of the films and video programs acquired from their descriptions here. Once again, it should be pointed out that an area which is not included in the supplement is the theatrically released film available in 16mm (and now VHS or Betamax formats) which deals with criminal justice issues, films such as "Serpico" and "The Blue Knight." As with all lists of this kind, there are inevitable gaps and omissions. However, it is hoped that the aim of this film supplement has been accomplished, that is, facilitating the teaching-learning process by bringing to the attention of law enforcement practitioners diverse audiovisual programs, produced by a variety of companies and expressing a variety of points of view.

Table of Contents

Criminal Law, Legal Procedure, Courts.	S-4	Narcotics & Alcohol Abuse	S-15
Corrections, Probation & Parole	S-8	Crime Prevention & Security	S-16
Juvenile Delinquency & Juvenile Justice	S-10	Child Abuse & Family Violence	S-19
Police — General	S-11	Terrorism & Hostages	S-20
Investigative & Patrol Functions	S-12	Safety, First Aid, Emergency Response.	S-21
Rape Prevention & Investigation.	S-13	Fire Science	S-21
Police Tactics	S-14	Forensic Science	S-22
Criminal Justice — General.	S-22		

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Criminal Law, Legal Procedures and the Courts

Are You Listening/Judges. 29 min., color, video, 1971. Producer: Martha Stuart. Distributor: Martha Stuart Communications.

A group of judges give a behind-the-scenes look at the legal system and the ways judges are caught up in the issues of social change. Part of the discussion focuses on marijuana penalties and the multilevel changes needed to bring about more equitable handling of these offenses. The judges agree on the critical importance of communication to the judicial process, but go on to observe that the legal profession typifies the problems of professionals adrift in a sea of unprocessed information.

Arraignment. 25 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of the criminal procedures module of a court personnel training program, discusses arraignment from the perspectives of a judge and a court clerk.

A judge discusses the purpose of arraignment, the necessity of instructing the defendant of his constitutional rights, and the significance of 'how' a judge conducts the arraignment proceeding. The program recaps the pre-court and calendaring procedures that must take place before a case goes to arraignment, and looks at the various in-court duties performed by the courtroom clerk during the actual proceeding. In addition to the pre-court and in-court procedures performed by the court's support staff, a veteran courtroom clerk talks about the special responsibilities of the job for insuring a smooth and efficient courtroom operation.

Attending to Inquiries. 22 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training and education module for California courthouse personnel. Focuses on the 'public servant' responsibilities of the deputy clerk.

Offers specific suggestions and advice on how court personnel can be effective in handling the frequent and diverse inquiries that are directed to them every day. Using the Fremont Municipal Court in Alameda County as the setting, the program presents a variety of typical traffic and small claims inquiries; demonstrates methods of calming hostile people; offers techniques for answering telephone inquiries; and discusses how to answer questions of a legal and quasi-legal nature. Also discusses the fine line between public and private records and the related controversy over the accessibility vs. the confidentiality of that information. In addition, several dramatized situations are analyzed, with advice being offered on how court personnel should and should not handle them.

Attorneys and the Court. 23 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a court personnel training project, explores the interaction and working

relationship between attorneys and court personnel.

Two court administrators and two attorneys from the San Francisco Bay area share their views on a wide range of issues; stereotyped image lawyers and clerks have of each other, the 'ideal' relationship between attorneys and court personnel, the quasi-attorney role of the deputy clerk, and the related controversy over who in the courthouse can and should provide legal advice. This tape is based on California law and may not be applicable to other states.

Bailiff in Criminal Court. 14 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training and education module for California courthouse personnel, deals with the unique responsibilities of the enforcement officer during criminal proceedings.

Given special emphasis in the program are: pre-session checks of the courtroom, proper handling and security of prisoners in the courtroom and en route to and from holding facilities, and the bailiff's general responsibilities for maintaining protocol and order during criminal proceedings.

Business Levy. 20 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Focuses on the role of the enforcement officer in executing the civil orders of the court — in this case, a business levy.

Shows that a 'business levy', while an effective means for satisfying a civil judgment, is not a simple procedure. As the marshals demonstrate, an effective business levy requires a specific knowledge of law and procedure, as well as skill in knowing how to deal calmly with people in stress situations. Highlights include: the purpose and requirements of a business levy; the difference between a

'till tap,' a levy on the proceeds of a day's business, and levy on the stock of a business; and the variety of orders, notices, and receipts that are required during the course of a business levy. This tape is useful for both pre-service and in-service training of marshal's and sheriff's deputies involved in the service and enforcement of court orders.

California v. Green. 27 min., color, 1978. Director: Eric F. Saltzman. Producer: Eric F. Saltzman and Charles Nesson. Distributor: Evidence Films.

Re-creates the original trial in the case which became the United States Supreme Court's key statement on the Sixth Amendment and the use of a witness' prior statements as substantive evidence. The film illustrates that issue and some attendant practical problems with an uncooperative witness as well as the examination and cross-examination of an undercover narcotics agent. Professor Gary Bellow of Harvard Law School is defense attorney in the film and the late Franklin Flaschner, Chief Judge of the Massachusetts District Courts, is judge. From the Harvard Law School Film Series.

Commission of a Crime. 15 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

The first part of the criminal process module of a court personnel training program: the viewer sees the commission of three crimes and the arrest of four individuals allegedly involved.

These videotapes are based on California law and may not apply to other states.

Commonwealth v. Edelin: 28th Day. 13 min., color, 1978. Director: Eric F. Saltzman. Producer: Eric F. Saltzman and Charles Nesson. Distributor: Evidence Films.

Prosecutor Newman Flanagan delivers his emotional closing argument. From the Harvard Law School Film Series.

Commonwealth v. Lopinson. 19 min., color, 1978. Director: Eric F. Saltzman. Producer: Eric F. Saltzman and Charles Nesson. Distributor: Evidence Films.

Richard Sprague, Chief Prosecuting Attorney in Philadelphia for many years, and defense attorney Charles Peruto re-create a part of the trial of a hired killer. The prosecution offers color slides of the actual murder scene to illustrate and support the medical examiner's testimony. The textbook balance between probative value and prejudicial effect is tested and explored graphically. From the Harvard Law School Film Series.

A Conversation with Earl Warren. 58 min., color, video, 1972. Director: Peggy McCloud. Producer: Peggy McCloud. Distributor: WGBH Distribution Office.

Earl Warren, the Chief Justice of the United States for thirteen years, came to Boston in the spring of 1972 to accept the Dretzin Award at Brandeis University. In this film, which was his first national television interview, he is questioned by Dr. Abram Sachar, historian and Chancellor of Brandeis. Warren tells about his

early political career as Governor of California and as Vice-Presidential candidate on the Dewey ticket in 1948. He describes "the most lonesome day of my life," his first day at the Supreme Court and "the psychological readjustment of moving our political evolution of the Supreme Court justices and the particular problems faced by southern judges." The Chief Justice recounts the events surrounding the *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision in 1954, desegregating the schools "with all deliberate speed," the *Baker vs. Carr* decision, "one man, one vote," which began reapportionment and the total overhaul of state government — to Warren the most significant decision of his career.

County Services and the Court. 26 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a court personnel training project, discusses the involvement and cooperation of county services with court operations, by following a typical drunk driving case as it weaves its way through the court and a host of county agencies including: the local police, district attorney and public defender's office, probation, and health and welfare departments. Throughout, the program emphasizes the need for communication and cooperation between the courts and these agencies, and discusses the innumerable problems that arise when there isn't. This tape is based on California law and may not apply to other states.

Court Administration. 25 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Presents a discussion of the serious problems facing the California courts and how professional court administration can be and is being used to solve them.

Panelists for this program, part of a training and education module for California courthouse personnel, are Dr. Peter Haynes, founding director of the Judicial administration program at the University of Southern California, and Mr. Howard Hanson, court administrator for the Marin County superior court.

Court Enforcement Officer. 21 min., b/w, video, Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training and education module for California courthouse personnel, provides an introduction to the variety and diversity of duties performed by the court enforcement officer.

The San Mateo County sheriff's office serves as the setting and the civil division captain and deputies provide the expertise for this look at the field of court enforcement. The program covers a full range of typical enforcement activities, including courthouse security, control and movement of prisoners, and the execution of civil orders. Stresses the importance of the enforcement staff in providing these services to the court. This videotape is intended for use by new and in-service deputy sheriffs and deputy marshals serving the court in an enforcement capacity.

Courtroom Clerk — Felony Arraignments — Introduction, Cases 1-5. 46 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training module designed to teach the general skills required of California deputy clerks or court attaches. The introductory program familiarizes



the viewer with the general duties, the basic vocabulary, and the files, forms, and documents essential to the courtroom clerk. The training package itself includes a series of dramatized videotaped proceedings which give new and potential courtroom clerks the opportunity to test their record and minute-keeping skills. Coordinated instruction booklets and case file folders for each case complete the total training package.

Courtroom Clerk — Misdemeanor Arraignments — Introduction. 30 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training package designed to teach specific procedures and skills to new and potential courtroom clerks. This introductory program is aimed at familiarizing the viewer with the general duties, the basic vocabulary, and the files, forms, and documents essential to the courtroom clerk.

Courtroom Clerk — Misdemeanor Arraignments — Cases 1, 2 and 3. 22 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training package designed to teach the general skills required of California deputy clerks or court attaches.

Included is a series of dramatized videotaped proceedings which give new and potential courtroom clerks the opportunity to test their record and minute-keeping skills, coordinated instruction booklets with review sections, and case file folders for each case complete the total training package.

Courtroom Clerk — Misdemeanor Arraignments — Cases 4, 5, 6 and 7. 41 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training package designed to teach the general skills required of California deputy clerks or court attaches.

Included is a series of dramatized videotaped proceedings which give new and potential courtroom clerks the opportunity to test their record and minute-keeping skills, coordinated instruction booklets with review sections, and case file folders for each case which complete the total training package.

The Death Penalty. 29 min., color, video, 1979. Director: William Anderson. Producer: Bob Crook. Distributor: Dallas County Community College District.

Does the death penalty stop crime? Is it cruel and unusual punishment? Is it administered fairly? These controversial and complex questions are explored in this program, which deals with reasons for and against the death penalty. Interviewees include District Judge Tom Ryan of Texas; the Director of the Texas Department of Corrections; California Assemblyman Willie Brown; Doyle Glen Boulware, an inmate on death row in Texas; and Joe Smith, a prisoner who received 22 stays of execution before his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. From the "American Government" Series.

Due Process and Equal Protection. 29 min., color, video, 1979. Director: William Anderson. Producer: Bob Crook. Distributor: Dallas County Community College District.

Emphasizes how the 14th Amendment has become a cornerstone in our judicial philosophy and an instrument in keeping democracy free from tyranny by insuring that citizens cannot arbitrarily be deprived of human rights.

Easley v. Letwin. 23 min., color, 1978. Director: Eric F. Saltzman. Producer: Eric F. Saltzman and Charles Nesson. Distributor: Evidence Films.

A real estate broker sues for his commission based upon a fabricated oral agreement with the buyer. The defendant's attorney tries and ultimately succeeds in introducing evidence of the plaintiff's identical claims in similar case. The film is based upon a case tried by Arthur Kramer in New York City. Mr. Kramer plays the defendant's attorney; his partner, Maurice Nessen, plays the plaintiff's attorney; and Judge Burton Sherman of the Civil Court of the City of New York is the judge. From the Harvard Law School Film Series.

The Federal Court System. 29 min., color, video, 1979. Director: William Anderson. Producer: Bob Crook. Distributor: Dallas County Community College District.

This program focuses on the structure and function of the federal judiciary system in interpreting law, executing law, creating law, and establishing a precedent. It shows how the judiciary functions as a fairly independent component in our systems of checks and balances. All levels of the court system are included in this discussion. Interviews with judges and consideration of specific examples help explain the system and functions of the judiciary. From the "American Government" Series.

Filing a Complaint. 17 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Illustrates the process of filing a complaint, from when it is lodged by the district attorney to when it is filed with the court.

This program begins in the district attorney's office for a behind-the-scenes look at the DA's decision to prosecute and how a criminal complaint is generated once that decision is made. From the district attorney, the program follows complaints to the criminal division of the court and processes them through the intake and pre-court procedures that are required when any complaint is filed. A veteran chief deputy clerk talks about the purpose of those procedures and offers some professional insights into the importance and responsibility of the deputy clerk in the court. This tape is based on California law and may not apply to other states.

Freedom of Press and Speech. 29 min., color, video, 1979. Director: William Anderson. Producer: Bob Crook. Distributor: Dallas County Community College District.

Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are important but not absolute freedoms. This program shows that they have been interpreted differently by different courts, in different times, at different places, and under different circumstances. Many important cases involving freedom of speech and the press are illustrated using dramatizations and interviews. From the "American Government" Series.

Handcuffing the Cops. 17 min., color, 1980. Producer: CBS News "60 Minutes." Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Shows how the exclusionary rule may protect accused at the expense of justice for the victim. It is pointed out that in an attempt to restrict an over-zealous law enforcement official from exceeding his authority, the exclusionary rule may in fact be obstructing most police officers from just doing their job. On the other hand, civil libertarians espouse the view that safeguarding an individual's constitu-

tional rights must take precedence over all other issues. Demonstration of how complicated the laws are to follow is shown through a reenactment of a stop and search of a moving vehicle.

Individual Rights. 29 min., color, video, 1979. Director: William Anderson. Producer: Bob Crook. Distributor: Dallas County Community College District.

Focuses on the Bill of Rights and what it means to the American people. The Supreme Court's role as defender and protector of civil rights and liberties through defining the Bill of Rights in court cases is detailed. Emphasis is placed on the first amendment freedoms. From the "American Government" Series.

Judicial Selection. 29 min., color, video, 1979. Director: William Anderson. Producer: Bob Crook. Distributor: Dallas County Community College District.

Since judges interpret the law, it matters a great deal who the judges are. This program considers the great impact the court system and judges' interpretations have on our way of life and our political processes. It examines the ways judges are selected and what they are selected to do. Interviewees include state and federal judges as well as Maryland Senator Mathias, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, discussing consent of judicial appointments. From the "American Government" Series.

Jury and Juror: Function and Responsibility. 26 min., color, 1974. Director: Dennis Sanders. Producer: FilmFair Communications. Distributor: FilmFair Communications.

Explains the civic responsibility of accepting jury duty, tells the function of a jury, and describes the duty of a juror.

Justice on Trial. 49 min., color, 1977. Producer: ABC News. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

Focuses on a crucial link in the criminal justice system — sentencing — and the inequities it produces for both the victim and the criminal. Some of the remedies offered in this report are: better systems for choosing judges, streamlined procedures to speed trials, and uniform sentencing.

Law Enforcement/Civil Liability — An Introduction. 15 min., color, 1978. Director: R. D. Robinson. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Explains the legal principles surrounding law enforcement officers' civil liability.

An overview of the various kinds of civil suits introduces the concept of civil law, which involves redress of property loss and personal injuries by assessment of damages. These damages can be punitive (designed to punish the defendant who has acted intentionally and maliciously) or compensatory (designed to compensate the plaintiff for losses). All forms of police misconduct may be redressed in state courts of general jurisdiction. Some attorneys prefer to defend officers in federal courts because juries are selected from larger districts, include conservative farmers, and have a lower percentage of minorities. However, successful plaintiffs in federal courts are entitled to an award of attorneys' fees in addition to damages. Where the harm was slight and damages are minimal, attorney's fees can be awarded for several times the verdict, often from \$5,000 to \$500,000. Situations examined are false arrest and imprisonment; use of excessive force; motor vehicle negligence; and libel, slander, and other forms of character defamation. The off-duty officer's civil responsibilities are also examined.

Law Enforcement/Civil Liability — Failure To Protect. 13 min., color, 1978. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Presents guidelines for police officers regarding police civil liability. Negligence suits can often occur if officers' promise protection or administer aid to the injured, indirectly causing harm.

Although all police are obligated to perform competently, occasionally an officer will owe a higher obligation to an individual citizen. Accidents or mistakes which occur because of an officer's negligence or failure to adequately fulfill a higher obligation can result in a civil suit against the police department. An obligation to an individual citizen may be formed by an officer's explicit promise to provide adequate protection to an individual, such as an officer assuring a battered wife that he will notify the woman if her husband is released on bail. The wife's reliance on such a promise could prevent her from taking precautions that she would have made but for the promise of protection. Subsequent injury caused by a lack of warning and protection from the officer could subject the department to suit. It is recommended that great caution be exercised in making any specific promises to individuals. An officer also owes a high standard of care to injured or infirm persons taken into custody. The officer who arrests a person suffering from diabetic shock would provoke a civil suit if the victim's condition deteriorates because of the officer's actions. Harm resulting from compliance with an officer's instructions, such as a pedestrian struck by a moving car while standing in an unsafe location because of police directions, could also cause a suit. Police officers should use special care in assessing medical and safety situations.

Law Enforcement/Civil Liability — The Misuse of Force. 13 min., color, 1978. Director: R. D. Robinson. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Depicts situations in which police officers wrongly or justifiably used deadly force, and advances statements on when deadly force may be used, subject to the legal codes of various states.

Police officers may use deadly force as a last resort in self-defense when threatened with death or bodily injury. In these situations, an officer has no moral or legal duty to retreat from danger, so long as his actions do not imperil the safety of bystanders. Deadly force is permissible to prevent an unlawful killing, mayhem, and the commission of a "dangerous" and violent felony. Under limited circumstances, deadly force is also permissible to apprehend a fleeing felon. Finally, deadly force may be used to overcome actual and fierce resistance to certain arrests, to prevent the escape of or to recapture convicted felons, and to suppress a riot. Reasonableness, not certainty, is the test used to judge an officer's conduct. A number of states have codified the circumstances under which officers may use deadly force; strict compliance to these laws is required. Disregard of departmental policy subjects an officer to disciplinary action and in some states, civil liability. Many suits are brought for negligence, based upon the accidental discharge of a weapon, the wounding of a bystander, the identification of an innocent party as a suspect, or the reckless discharge of ammunition. Care must be used in drawing a weapon, in firing warning shots, or when firing from or at moving vehicles. The danger of ricochets is always present. A discussion guide is included.

Law Enforcement/Civil Liability — The Negligent Use of Motor Vehicles. 13 min., color, 1978. Director: R. D. Robinson. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Defines the negligent operation of patrol cars by police officers, and describes conditions producing civil liability.

In most law enforcement agencies, claims and lawsuits brought for vehicular negligence exceed those which allege other kinds of misconduct. Although a police car on ordinary patrol or enroute to a routine call is not an emergency vehicle and is not liability-exempt, the motor vehicle code does extend special liability privileges to officers responding to an emergency. Ordinances and statutes often determine the outcome of a lawsuit for vehicular negligence.

Officers may be privileged to exceed the speed limit when chasing vehicles in some states, but liable for any accidents caused by excess speed in others depending on extenuating circumstances. Examples of negligent conduct include (1) not using sirens and lights in pursuit situations, (2) not equipping an unmarked vehicle with such equipment (persons have recovered damages from collisions caused when the suspects attempt to outrun unmarked vehicles pursuing them), and (3) placement of roadblocks or parking at the bottom of a hill or around a curve.

Chiefs of law enforcement agencies should define the various types of emergency calls and specify the kinds of response which are permitted. A discussion guide accompanies the film.

Law Enforcement/Civil Liability — The Off-Duty Officer. 14 min., color, 1978. Director: R. D. Robinson. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Explores the legal limitations and civil liability of off-duty law enforcement officers.

Police perform two roles: they are both peace officers and public employees. Although the penal or government code of a state might confer peace officer status for off-duty, out-of-town, or even private activities, a public entity is not automatically liable for acts outside the narrow course and scope of the employee's duties. Officers may be personally liable for injuries they cause, and although subject to departmental discipline for their conduct, they may not be able to recover workmen's compensation or other benefits for their injuries or disability. Four vignettes illustrate different situations in which police officers may provoke class action suits against them: police officers' personal, private disputes; arrests that occur outside the limits of an officer's jurisdiction; failure to identify themselves as peace officers or public employees when in civilian attire; and off-duty officers moonlighting as security officers (in which case the private employer must furnish indemnity.)

Master Calendar System. 40 min., h/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Presents a case study of the San Francisco superior court's transition to

a master calendar system, which decreased the time between initial filing and trial from seven months to within the statutory 60 days.

Documents the major events that marked the transition and highlights the key policies that contributed to its success. In addition, the program looks at the advantages and disadvantages of master calendaring and considers the quality of justice the system can provide. A special focus of the program is the master calendar clerk and the special responsibilities of that job for handling the variety of proceedings that take place in the master calendar department. Also discussed are some of the problems and successes experienced in adopting a master calendar system.

Model Courts — Part 1, Municipal Court. 12 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a court personnel training program, discusses the organization and inner workings of California's municipal courts.

A visit to the municipal court of San Joaquin (CA) provides the viewer with an in-depth look at the various divisions and operations of this court and the different types of cases that fall within its jurisdiction.

Model Courts — Part 2, Superior Court. 21 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a court personnel training program. Discusses the organization and inner workings of California's superior courts.

A visit to the superior court of San Joaquin County (CA) provides the viewer with an in-depth look at the various divisions and operations of the court and the different types of cases that fall within its jurisdiction.

People v. Gorshen. 21 min., color, 1978. Director: Eric F. Saltzman. Producer: Eric F. Saltzman and Charles Nesson. Distributor: Evidence Films.

Re-creates attorney Charles Garry's early and seminal diminished capacity defense in this first-degree murder case. Charles Garry plays himself as the defense attorney; Charles Breyer, a former Assistant U.S. Attorney, plays the prosecutor; Superior Court Judge Henry Broderick is the Judge. Doctor Bernard Diamond of the University of California was the psychiatrist in the actual case and in the film, and provides the key testimony in the case. From the Harvard Law School Film Series.

Plea Negotiation. 23 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of the criminal procedures module of a court personnel training program. Dramatizes a typical plea negotiation and shows a subsequent change of plea session in the court.

In addition to the dramatizations, the program explores the pros and cons of this controversial method of disposing of cases, and discusses such issues as: the necessity of plea bargaining to reduce case backlogs in the courts, the 'let's make a deal' aspect of the process, and the quality of justice such a practice can provide. Finally, the program highlights and reviews the essential procedures that must be performed by deputy clerks and the courtroom clerk before, during, and after each court proceeding. This tape is based on California law and may not apply to other states.

Pre-Trial Jury Procedures. 25 min. b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training and education module for California courthouse personnel, focuses on the selection, summoning and orientation of jurors before trial.

Special emphasis is given to the notification and recordkeeping procedures that are required of the court. Using the San Jose municipal court as the setting, the program looks at how a large, high volume, urban court handles these essential pre-trial jury procedures. This program is intended particularly for use by administrative and support personnel concerned or involved with juror utilization and management.

Preliminary Hearing. 12 min., h/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

This court personnel training program shows the preliminary hearing at a municipal court for two defendants charged with robbery and assault with a deadly weapon.

The deputy district attorney and defense counsel for the case talk about the overall purpose the preliminary hearing serves in the criminal process: offer their views on the specific function it serves for both the prosecution and defense. In addition to the process and purpose of the preliminary hearing, the program focuses on the courtroom clerk-in-court responsibilities for handling exhibits, and looks at the special pre-court disposition procedures required when the defendants are ordered to superior court for trial. This tape is based on California law and may not apply to other states.

Principles of Notification. 23 min. b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training and education module for California courthouse personnel. Alameda County's municipal clerk traces the path of a typical matter through his court and highlights those points where notification can, often by law, must occur.

Intended for use by pre-service and service personnel whose jobs are concerned with the notification process, clerks, attorneys, and law enforcement personnel.

Rights of the Accused. 29 min., cc, video, 1979. Director: William Anderson. Producer: Bob Crook. Distributor: De Anza County Community College District.

Examines the constitutional amendments which protect the rights of the accused of crimes. The procedures effected from the time a search warrant is issued through actual court proceedings are outlined to show how the rights of the accused are protected by law. From the "American Government Series."

Security in Sensitive Trials — A Part 1. 35 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

A sensitive trial is defined as one in which there is a danger of harm to the defendant, escape by the defendant, some form of disruption in the courtroom.

In this videotape program, a panel of court security men from the Bay Area discuss major security concerns in trials of this kind and review various precautions that can be taken in the courtroom.

S12 STUDIO 12 MOTION PICTURES

'Proper Handling of the Rape Victim by Police'

THE POLICE OFFICER WHO RESPONDS TO A RAPE CALL SETS THE TONE OF THE INVESTIGATION. IF HE OR SHE ACTS DISBELIEVING, OR BRISK BECAUSE OF EMBARRASSMENT, THE VICTIM MAY FEEL SO HUMILIATED SHE REFUSES TO GO THROUGH WITH THE FURTHER QUESTIONING AND EXAMINATIONS THAT ARE NECESSARY TO PROSECUTE THE CRIME.

"Proper Handling of the Rape Victim by Police," a 10-minute color film produced by Edmund Di Meglio, illustrates the actions and attitudes that the police officer should take during the initial contact with the victim of a rape.

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fer of prisoners to and from court and to maintain security within the courtroom itself. Examples from actual trials are given. This videotape is aimed at meeting the needs of new and in-service deputy sheriffs, U.S. marshals and bailiffs, along with administrative personnel concerned with security matters, and is part of a training and education module designed for California courthouse personnel.

Security of the Courthouse. 20 min., h/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training and education module for California courthouse personnel, focuses on procedures, techniques, and innovations in courthouse security.

A behind-the-scenes look at security techniques utilized by the San Diego marshals provides the viewer with practical information on how to handle routine security assignments and the more exceptional problems, such as bombs in the courtroom. In addition, a visit to the 'courtroom of the future' at McGeorge Law School at the University of the Pacific in Sacramento offers a glimpse of innovations and future trends in courthouse security. This program is intended specifically for bailiffs and other personnel serving the court in an enforcement capacity, and to court administrative personnel concerned with security of their courthouse.

Sentencing and Close-Out. 16 min., h/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a court personnel training program, discusses the process and procedures of sentencing and disposition from the standpoint of the judge and the court's support staff.

In an interview on the power and responsibility of the judiciary in sentencing. A judge discusses a variety of issues including: the judge's decision-making process and the factors that influence it, the role of the pre-sentence report and its influence on the judge, and the problem of sentencing disparity among the judiciary. For the court's support staff, the program dramatizes the sentencing process as it occurs in the courtroom, reviews the in-court duties of the courtroom clerk, and takes the viewer through the post-court and disposition procedures followed in the clerk's office after the sentencing. This tape is based on California law and may not apply to other states.

The Shooting of Big Man: Anatomy of a Criminal Case. 100 min., color, video, 1979. Director: Eric F. Saltzman. Producer: Eric F. Saltzman and ABC News. Distributor: Evidence Films.

In Seattle, Washington, on March 9, 1978, Jack Jones, a 51-year-old man shot Ray "Big Man" Collins leaving Collins paralyzed and near death. Jones was charged with assault with intent to commit murder and he was represented by lawyers from the Seattle Public Defender Office. Documents the full progress of a felony case from just after arrest through trial and verdict; recorded as it occurred. From the Harvard Law School Film Series.

Skyline College Court Support Project. 12 min., h/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

This project resulted in a series of videotapes that, while designed specifically for the training of court clerks in court procedures, can also be used for training and orientation of other court personnel

and students.

These tapes are based on California law and may not be applicable to other states. The tapes are organized into four distinct modules according to subject matter and general purpose. Module 1, "The Courts" aims at providing pre-service students with a thorough understanding of the system of California courts along with a basic vocabulary and some information about court operations. The basic thrust is toward developing an understanding of the courts and a positive attitude in the performance of duties. Module II, "The Deputy Clerk" is designed to teach general skills required of deputy clerks or court attaches regardless of their placement by divisions. Module III, "The Court Enforcement Officer" is aimed at the needs of pre-service and in-service personnel acting within the courts in a uniformed capacity, i.e., constables, marshal's and sheriff's deputies. Module IV, "Criminal Procedure" traces the step-by-step processes of criminal procedure for both misdemeanors and felonies. The emphasis is on supplying a realistic and detailed view of each operation required of support personnel along with an explanation of each step and its significance in the entire process.

I. The Courts. See individual titles: *Attorneys and the Court, County Services and the Court, Court Administration, Model Courts—Part 1, Municipal Court, Model Courts—Part 2, Superior Court, State Services and the Court, System of California Courts.*

II. The Deputy Clerk. See individual titles: *Attending to Inquiries, Courtroom Clerk—Felony Arraignments (Introduction, Cases 1-5), Courtroom Clerk—Misdemeanor Arraignments (Introduction), Courtroom Clerk—Misdemeanor Arraignments (Cases 1, 2, and 3), Courtroom Clerk—Misdemeanor Arraignments (Cases 4, 5, 6 and 7), Master Calendar System, Pretrial Jury Procedures, Principles of Notification.*

III. Court Enforcement Officer. See individual titles: *Bailiff in Criminal Court, Business Levy, Court Enforcement Officer, Security in Sensitive Trials—A Panel, Security of the Court House, Vehicle Levy, Warrants—Investigation & Service, Writ of Possession and Eviction.*

IV. Criminal Procedure. See individual titles: *Arraignment, Commission of a Crime, Filing a Complaint, Plea Negotiation, Preliminary Hearing, Sentencing and Close-out, Superior Court—Sentencing and Appeal, Superior Court—Trial.*

State Services and the Court. 21 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a court personnel training project, illustrates the information flow and interaction between the courts, law enforcement, and various other state agencies.

Starting with a simple traffic arrest, traces the flow of information between the highway patrol, a local municipal court, and such state agencies as the department of motor vehicles, the California law enforcement telecommunications system (CLETS), and the bureaus of criminal identification and information (CII) and criminal statistics. The program also emphasizes the importance of accurate record keeping and transmittal of information, and explores the controversy over confidentiality of records in the criminal justice system. This tape is based on California law and may not apply to other states.

Supreme Court: Influences of Personalities. 29 min., color, video, 1979. Director: William Anderson. Producer: Bob

Crook. Distributor: Dallas County Community College District.

Studies the Marshall, Taney, and Warren Supreme Courts. Through an examination of some of the decisions, this program demonstrates the ways the prejudices and persuasions, the ideals and ideology of the judges shape the judicial progress of the nation.

Superior Court — Sentencing and Appeal. 18 min., h/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Shows the sentencing of felony defendants and the procedures for initiating the appeal of guilty verdicts against the defendants.

Excerpts from the sentencing proceeding, beginning with the defense attorneys' motion for new trial and ending with the final pronouncement of judgment are shown. The courtroom clerk's role in keeping accurate records throughout this and other proceedings is emphasized. The recordkeeping is particularly important in this case. The courtroom clerk's records (as reflected in the official court minutes) and the court reporter's transcripts are essential parts of the official record on appeal. This record will form the basis for the appellate court's decision when the case is appealed. Both of the defendants in this case appeal their convictions. Summarizes basic disposition procedures which take place in the clerk's office after the final sentencing. In addition, appeals procedures, which effect the transfer of the case from superior court to an appellate court, are described in detail. This tape is based on California law and may not apply to other states.

System of California Courts. 27 min., h/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a court personnel training project, provides an introduction and overview to California's complex and expansive system of courts.

Spanning a broad range of subjects, the program highlights the structure of the system and how the administration of justice occurs in it, the concept of jurisdiction, judicial qualifications and training, and the importance of training court support personnel. Some insights are offered into possible future trends and changes in California's court system. The coordinated instruction booklet which accompanies the videotape includes supplementary information, plus charts and diagrams to reinforce and clarify the important topics covered in the program.

Testifying in Court. 9 min., color, 1975. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions in cooperation with The Honorable Judge John A. Marlo, Municipal Court, County of Santa Cruz, CA; Watsonville, CA Police Department and the Administration of Justice Department, Cahrillo College, Aptos, CA. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Discusses the officer's role as a witness in the courtroom. Explains the value of pretrial preparation and demeanor outside the courtroom and on the witness stand. Instructor's Guide included.

Types of Law. 29 min., color, video, 1979. Director: William Anderson. Producer: Bob Crook. Distributor: Dallas County Community College District.

Uses vignettes to explain and illustrate many types of law. Definitions and examples clarify major types. This portrayal of the ways Americans settle their legal disputes examines constitutional, administrative, and statutory law. Crim-

inal and civil law and the adversary system are also explained through a courtroom action scene. From the "American Government" Series.

Vehicle Levy. 25 min., h/w, video 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System

Focuses on the role of the enforcement officer in executing the civil order of the court — in this case, a vehicle levy

Demonstrates the levy process in action and how experienced officer handle some of the more common problems that may arise during the execution of a vehicle levy. In addition, the program gives in-depth coverage to: the purpose of a vehicle levy and how it originates, procedural requirements for filing such an order with the enforcement agency possible situations an officer may encounter when conducting a levy and how to handle them, the importance of the vehicle inventory, and the process for the storage and sales of vehicles following levy. This tape is a training and refresher program for both new and experienced deputy marshals and sheriffs involved in the enforcement of civil orders.

Warrants — Investigation & Service 28 min., h/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training and education module for California courthouse personnel, illustrates the procedures, skills, and techniques required to investigate and serve warrants.

Traces the path of a typical traffic warrant, as it passes from the court, to the marshal's warrant division, through the stages of investigation, to actual service in the field. Besides the process and procedures, the program shows the success in warrant investigation and service is largely a matter of knowing how to tactfully deal with a variety of people. Veteran warrant officers from the San Diego marshal's offer some useful tips on techniques and skills that can be invaluable to new and experienced officers involved in investigating and serving warrants. This videotape is aimed at meeting the needs of pre-service and in-service personnel acting within the courts in uniformed capacity.

Writ of Possession and Eviction 25 min., h/w, video, 1976. Producer: Skyline College. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Criminal Justice Education and Training Resource System.

Part of a training and education module for California courthouse personnel, explains the purpose of a writ of possession and eviction order and how it originates.

Each step of the marshal's procedure for carrying it out is also followed. Highlights include: proper filing of the writ with the enforcement agency, the purpose and requirements of the five-day notice to vacate, how to handle upset hostile people who fail to cooperate appropriate procedures when eviction required, and the process for the storage and sale of property after an eviction. This videotape is specifically intended for new and in-service deputy sheriffs and marshals involved in executing the civil orders of the court.

More films

Twice every month, the 'New Products' column of Law Enforcement News features a synopsis of a criminal justice film. Keep in touch with the movies by renewing your subscription to LEN.

Corrections, Probation and Parole

Are You Listening/Prisoners. 29 min., color, 1971. Producer: Martha Stuart. Distributor: Martha Stuart Communications.

Black and white inmates of a North Carolina prison give personal testimony about the way prisons work to strip a man of dignity and self-respect. They also talk about racism, parole boards, sex and homosexuality, violence, family, and the conditions of the prison.

Are You Listening/Prison Guards. 29 min., color, video, 1970. Producer: Martha Stuart. Distributor: Martha Stuart Communications.

A group of prison guards speak about the changes that have taken place in the prison system in recent years and how their jobs have been altered as a result. They discuss communication problems within the prison system itself, and between the system as a whole and the public at large.

Correctional Officer — Cell Searches. 15 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Skidmore. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Provides guidelines and procedures and depicts scenes from actual cell searches to assist correctional officers in performing cell searches.

The purpose of cell searches is to find weapons, tools for escape attempts, narcotics and alcohol or other forms of contraband, and to maintain sanitary conditions. To depict procedures to be performed during a cell search, a correctional officer is shown examining the contents of a cell in minute detail, ranging from the examination of the contents of an inmate's tube of toothpaste to feeling the entire surface of the cell's walls for irregularities or signs of fresh paint. It is stressed that the conduct of a cell search should be systematic to ensure thoroughness. Two officers should conduct the searches, peering into sinks to look for contraband, checking ventilators for tampering, examining rolls of toilet paper for weapons, and checking in the backs of pictures for contraband and money. Questions arise concerning how thorough a correctional officer should be when conducting a cell search. In addition, officers should look carefully before touching clothing, books, or inmate furnishings to avoid harm from hidden razor blades or other weapons. Correctional officers should also place inmates' belongings in the same place they found them. Respect for inmate property is as crucial to prison security as is the cell search.

Correctional Officer — Courtroom Demeanor. 11 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Skidmore. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Outlines the elements of effective courtroom testimony by tracing an officer's actions from the time he witnesses an inmate crime to his appearance in court.

When a correctional officer witnesses a crime in prison, that officer will probably be required to fill out a report on the incident and may even have to testify in court. Cautions officers to prepare themselves adequately before the actual testi-

mony — an event that may be several months in the future. Officers should prepare detailed notes on the incident, make sketches of the crime scene, return to the scene several times to review pertinent data relating to the crime, review notes regularly, and develop responses to questions that might be asked by attorneys. A pretrial conference with the prosecuting attorney will be necessary, and at this time, correctional officers should provide observations about the conduct and nature of the inmates involved and describe the incident and crime scene without trying to hide personal feelings about their own actions in relation to the crime. In the courtroom, officers acting as witnesses should be careful not to discuss the case with others, dress neatly in conservative clothes, answer all questions to the best of their knowledge, and most of all, remain objective, dignified, courteous, and fair to both sides.

Correctional Officer — Dining Room Conduct. 13 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Skidmore. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Identifies the causes of incidences of dining room disturbances in correctional institutions, ways to reduce such disturbances, and the methods officers can use to eliminate the causes.

More inmate disturbances have started in dining rooms than anywhere else in correctional institutions because inmates gather in large numbers during mealtime, dining is a social occasion when emotions are loosened, peer pressure can inflate a minor discourtesy to a major disturbance, and there are built-in frustrations to institutional dining. Keeping in mind two rules — staying alert and watching for the unusual — correctional officers should monitor the quality of food and how it is served, maintain the orderly flow of inmates through the meal line, adhere to the time set for mealtimes, and properly supervise the dining area to react quickly in an emergency. In addition, correctional officers should stay alert to indicators of inmate behavior which might signal a planned disturbance: atmosphere becomes quiet, inmates are not eating or are leaving a large amount on their trays, and there is less overlapping between rival or ethnic groups in the dining area. The officer should also guard against

becoming the cause of a disturbance or becoming trapped in the middle of an outbreak of violence. Inmates should be observed receiving food to ensure that some inmates are not getting more food than others and to prevent inmates from stealing eating utensils to reforge as weapons. Correctional officers should investigate inmate complaints about food or service since mealtime in a correctional facility takes on a greater significance for the inmates than it might in free society; inmates enjoy any activity that takes them from their cells and breaks the monotony of incarceration.

Correctional Officer — Inmate Body Searches, Part 1. 16 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Skidmore. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Illustrates proper techniques commonly used in the clothed search or shakedown of prisoners entering or moving between or within a correctional institution or jail.

Prepared for both line officers and new recruits, this film outlines the five goals of a thorough body search: (1) preventing the introduction of weapons, (2) intercepting contraband, (3) protecting inmates from alcohol and drug-related problems, (4) preventing the theft of government property, and (5) protecting inmates from health hazards. Top to bottom searches of the bodies and clothes of both male and female prisoners are demonstrated, with emphasis on the need for a thorough, systematic, and objective approach to each prisoner and on the need for constant vigilance against breaches of personal and institutional security. The focus, in particular, is on the hair, mouth, underarms, and genital and rectal areas, as well as shoes and the collar, seams, and belt areas of clothes.

Correctional Officer — Inmate Body Searches, Part 2. 13 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Skidmore. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Illustrates proper techniques commonly used in the unclothed or stripped search of prisoners entering or moving between or within a correctional institution or jail.

Prepared for both line officers and new recruits, this film outlines the five

goals of a thorough body search: (1) preventing the introduction of weapons, intercepting contraband, (3) protect inmates against alcohol and drug-related problems, (4) preventing the theft of government property, and (5) guard against possible health hazards. Top to bottom searches of the bodies and clothes of both male and female prisoners are demonstrated, with emphasis on the need for a thorough, systematic, and objective approach to each prisoner and on the need for constant vigilance against breaches of personal and institutional security.

Correctional Officer — Officer Observation. 13 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Skidmore. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Illustrates examples of significant unusual inmate behavior to enhance the correctional officer's ability to sense what is normal behavior as opposed to an atmosphere of unrest.

To be able to report unusual behavior and to assist fellow workers in creating an overall picture of what is going on within the inmate population, the correctional officer should notice signs of unusual behavior. If the number of visitors in the visiting room is low, inmates may have told their relatives to avoid the prison because of an approaching disturbance. If a correctional officer is ignored by a formerly friendly inmate or detained by an inmate, a riot may be in the offing. Officers should stay alert to such signs as an abnormal number of inmates performing cleaning (cleaning tools can be weapons), absence of inmates clustering around the officer's post (inmates afraid to be labelled as "stoolies"), an inmate acting as lookout, inmates in groups larger than normal, racial segregation among inmates, a decrease in normal inmate activities (few participants in a popular break or sports event), an unusual amount of clothing worn on a warm day (cold weapons), giddy female inmates, anticipation of a disturbance, a higher than usual noise level, and inmates accumulating more food than usual. Each of these occurrences could be caused by factors having nothing to do with prison disorders. However, by staying alert to the unusual, the correctional officer improves his chances of preventing the disturbance from occurring.

Correctional Officer — Officer Observation. 12 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Skidmore. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Dramatizes situations in which correctional workers can be hurt or killed by inmates, pointing out procedures officers can employ to avoid danger and personal harm.

Each year hundreds of correctional officers are killed or maimed by inmates. In many of these instances, the correctional worker could have avoided coming a victim by following simple guidelines. The correctional officer should know the character of the inmate he is guarding, whether violent or not. He should know if the inmate has previously been a problem. The officer should avoid walking within distance of prison bars, especially at night; he should walk on the right hand side and behind him; officers should escort a dangerous inmate. To break up a fight, officers should walk to the scene, observe the distance, and touch the participant. The officer should always move and talk softly to provide the inmate an escape and to look for one. During a confrontation, the



should call for help before attempting to handle the situation alone. When handcuffing an inmate, arms should be behind the inmates back; otherwise, the inmate could use his manacled hands as a weapon. Also, officers should practice procedures for escape in case of fire or in times of riot, requiring knowledge of prison layout. Other techniques of walking in a cell block and conducting a cell search are depicted.

Correctional Officer — Staff-Inmate Relations, Part 1. 14 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Skidmore. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Depicts a variety of staff-inmate interactions aiding the correctional officer in analyzing his own behavior when supervising inmates.

To enhance inmate-staff cooperation, correctional officers must maintain order. To perform this function, correctional officers should be firm, but fair while dealing with inmate requests and problems; officers should avoid favoritism, and officers should understand the inmates under their charge in regard to how much work they can or are willing to perform.

The amount of criticism or praise an officer bestows is also an important factor in maintaining good relations with inmates. There are certain inmates the correctional officer will dislike, but he must treat them with the same degree of fairness as other inmates. Additionally, the officer must be self-confident in his attitudes and behavior; inmates will sense hesitation or fear and decline to cooperate. Finally, officers should remember the maxim, "a correctional staff runs an institution because the inmates allow them to."

Correctional Officer — Staff-Inmate Relations, Part 2. 13 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Skidmore. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Probes attitudes of correctional officers toward inmates, and depicts a wide variety of inmate-staff interactions.

Since injustice towards inmates reduces morale and inmate cooperation and jeopardizes prison security, correctional officers should determine their real feelings toward inmates. Officers should be firm but fair, objective, and consistent in their attitudes and behavior. They should be aware of their fear of certain inmates, their attitudes toward racial minorities, and any changes in their behavior once outside the institution or when in the company of other staff members. In addition, correctional officers should understand that sharing personal information with inmates may cause the inmates to manipulate the officers. Overfamiliarity is misplaced in a correctional setting but difficult to avoid. Correctional officers should learn to accept or deny inmate requests regardless of their personal friendships. Assistance to inmates in helping them make their own decisions is unhealthy only if too much time is spent with the inmates.

Correctional Officer — Transportation Of Prisoners. 13 min., color, 1978. Director: D. Skidmore. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Illustrates the basic rules and procedures for the safe transportation of prisoners by corrections officers.

The primary duty of the corrections officer during the transportation of prisoners is the prevention of escapes. The safe transportation of prisoners requires that no trip be considered routine. Instead of becoming complacent, the officer should resolve all doubts in his own favor, and realize that each prisoner movement gives rise to circum-

stances which could allow the escape of the prisoner and the death or injury of the officer. Officers should be firm and humane and make transports with a minimum of display. They should never assume that restraints are foolproof or secure, and check handcuffs and other such devices periodically. Searches should be conducted by the transporting officer and should be done thoroughly. Firearms must be carried concealed when the officer is not in uniform, but the prisoner must never have access to the officer's weapon. If two officers are transporting, one should be unarmed and keep in contact with the prisoner. Travel plans should not be discussed with or in front of prisoners. A prisoner should never be out of the officer's field of sight. Additional information is provided on specific types of restraints, and on various methods of transportation. Test questions and references are provided in the discussion leader's guide.

Crowded. 15 min., color, 1978. Producer: Alonzo Crawford. Distributor: Picture Start.

A documentary on the conditions of the Baltimore City Jail. This film was used as evidence in a class-action suit filed by the inmates against the prison, the warden, the governor, and the state to demonstrate the deplorable conditions that existed because of over-crowding.

Death Row. 59 min., color, 1980. Director: Bruce Jackson. Producer: Bruce Jackson and Diane Christian. Distributor: Documentary Research Inc.

Shows how men get by on death row in Texas, how they fill their time, fight their sentences, and manage to stay sane. Depicts daily life of the row and includes interviews with many of the inmates.

Guilty... Until Proven Innocent. 30 min., color, video, n.d. Producer: Public Broadcasting System. Distributor: PBS Video.

An examination of the bail system in large urban centers, using New York City's Rikers Island detention center as a model. In interviews with inmates, program host Tony Batten questions whether the bail system discriminates against the poor, and looks at conditions for pre-sentenced inmates. He also talks with New York City Correction Commissioner Benjamin Malcolm, Municipal Judge Bruce McM. Wright, and Dr. Frank Rundle, a psychiatrist who has worked in several penal institutions. From the series "Interface."

I'm Free... Almost. 24 min., color, 1977. Director: Ann Sternberg. Producer: WNBC-TV. Distributor: Films Incorporated.

In a case study approach to the problems facing ex-convicts after release from prison, four people discuss their time in prison, the difficulty in adjusting to the outside world, and especially the problem of employment. All are anxious to get back into the mainstream but find their prison records held against them. They feel they have paid their debt and all they ask now is a chance to prove themselves.

Issues In Crime And Justice: Citizen Values And Corrections. 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

The McAlester state prison, built to hold 1,100 in 1909, now holds 1,750. This prison is used as an example in the debate over whether the role of prisons should be for retribution, rehabilitation, or restitution. Do prisons become universities of crime for the uninitiated first timer? Should protection of society be the first goal of prison? The panelists

debating these questions include one professor, one bailiff, and one community activist.

Issues In Crime And Justice: Do Corrections Really Correct? 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Focuses on whether the high level of incarceration helps to hold down crime rates.

Oklahoma incarcerates more people than any of its neighboring states except for Texas, yet it still has one of the highest crime rates. The panelists, who include the head of the state department of corrections, a university professor, and a writer, discuss such topics as the success of large penal institutions, recidivism rates, and rehabilitation. Prison officials generally concede that smaller institutions have more success than large ones in rehabilitation. The population as a whole believes, however, that prisons have been somewhat successful.

Jump Street. 60 min., color, 1979. Director: Chris Burrill, Dave Davis, and Bill Yaharus. Producer: Susan Loewenberg. Distributor: Focal Point Films.

Scenes from an original play, written and performed by inmates of the Terminal Island Federal Correctional Institution at San Pedro, Calif., are interspersed with inmate life histories in this documentary film.

The viewer is shown how a play evolves from the first tentative workshop discussions to the final production in Hollywood, Calif. Film scenes center around the early drug experiences of a leading character. Inmates of the medium security correctional institution are shown discussing the kind of statement the play should make and talking about their lives and the events that led up to their prison sentences. The joint efforts of a visiting drama group and the inmates result in a successful play, and the actors, with one exception, are allowed to leave the institution for the time of performance.

Men in Cages. 52 min., b/w, 1966. Producer: CBS News. Distributor: Carousel Films.

Shows some of the worst penal institutions in the country. Among the matters touched upon are the overcrowding of our jails, the problems resulting from the confinement of young first offenders with hardened repeaters, and the difficulties in finding work for former prisoners. Also looks into what can be done to prevent recidivism.

Parole. 59 min., color, video, 1974. Producer: National Public Affairs Center for Television. Director: W.H. Willson. Distributor: PBS Video.

Documents the inmate's view of prison parole procedures and of life at the Washington State Penitentiary.

A major concern of prisoners is parole. In general, inmates lack information and understanding concerning the parole process. Several parole board members explain how their process works. Inmates feel that having access to their files would help them to understand the basis upon which parole boards make their decisions. After being granted parole, inmates receive psychological counseling to facilitate their readjustment to society. In the state of Washington, parole board interviews with each inmate are part of the parole decision-making process. Parole board members claim that an inmate's readiness to function in society is their most important consideration in evaluating her or him for parole.

Prison. 59 min., b/w, 1971. Producer: National Educational Television. Distributor: Indiana University.

Filmed in Bucks County Prison in Doylestown, PA, probes the value and reality of prison life. Prisoner interviews bring out complaints of racism, prejudice, lack of respect for human dignity, and problem of homosexual activity.

Prison. 10 min., b/w, 1977. Producer: National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

An animated film which explores the confusion and alienation of a typical prisoner. It makes a strong statement against the present penal system in which idleness works against rehabilitation and the prisoner's future productivity as a member of society.

Prison Without Bars. 27 min., color, video, 1973. Producer: WLVT-TV, Allentown. Distributor: PBS Video.

This interview/documentary explores an alternative to the traditional lockup — the so-called prison without bars. These experimental community detention centers for first offenders of non-serious crimes are already scattered throughout Pennsylvania. The documentary is built upon interviews with some of the many people enacting ongoing prison reform in Pennsylvania: Governor Milton Shapp; Bureau of Corrections Commissioner Stewart Werner; NCCD President Milton Rector; prisoners in maximum security in the Dallas (Pa.) State Correctional Institution; residents in community treatment centers, and others.

Project Elan. 28 min., b/w, video, n.d. Producer: University Community Video. Distributor: University Community Video.

Project Elan is the one alternative to prison for women felons in the Twin Cities. Demonstrates how the elements of confrontation and honesty play a role in Elan's efforts to build assertiveness and self-worth in women offenders.

Sisters in Crime. 29 min., color, video, 1975. Producer: WNED-TV. Director: W. George. Sponsor: Ford Foundation. Distributor: PBS Video.

Presents a discussion with Freda Adler on her book "Sisters in Crime."

Ms. Adler states that female criminals as a group now are committing as many crimes as male criminals and that there also have been an increase in the number of female gangs. She attributes these phenomena to the women's liberation movement. As new jobs open to women, a social milieu is created which allows for more opportunities to express deviant and antisocial behavior. Correctional institutions for women, however, have not responded to the increased number of female prisoners with appropriate rehabilitation programs. More and better rehabilitation programs exist for men, and Ms. Adler urges that his situation be corrected. Ms. Adler was interviewed by Sandra Elkin. From the "Women" series.

The 11th Year. 29 min., color, video, 1973. Producer: New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority. Distributor: PBS Video.

Tells the story of a New Jersey resident who was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder at the age of 18 and paroled ten years later. It is a study of the years spent in prison and a reflection of a young man's life.

Transportation of Prisoners. 23 min., color, 1980 (re-release). Producer: California Peace Officer's Association. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions. Illustrates how to handle the transport-

tation of prisoners covering all aspects from person and clothing search to correct way to make ready the transportation car and the actual transportation to a prison. Discusses stops along the route, possible danger enroute, stopovers in another jail, and final delivery to San Quentin Prison.

Welcome Home. 27 min., color, 1975. Producer: Paulist Productions. Distributor: Media Guild.

Shows the impact on a family of a son returning home on probation. Explores the son's anger toward his father, the sister's concern for her brother's welfare, and the probation officer's demand that he stick to his probation requirements. In a dramatic denouement, the boy overdoses on drugs, is taken to the hospital, and is told by his probation officer that his father has beaten up his

friends in order to save his life. The film ends with a reconciliation between father and son.

We're Alive. 50 min., color and b/w, 1974. Producer: Joint Productions. Distributor: fris Films.

In 1974, a group of filmmakers from U.C.L.A. went inside the California Institution for Women to teach a video workshop. This film is the result of that workshop. It is an introduction to the prison system and in particular to the treatment of women within that system.

Who Am I? 15 min., color, 1970. Producer: Portside Productions. Distributor: Macmillan Films.

Follows the offender into prison, surveying his relationship to correctional personnel and interpreting the roles they

play in his rehabilitation. Documentary sequences show correctional personnel in action, a group therapy session and a highly-charged situation between a prisoner and a guard.

Women in Prison, Part I. 29 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: WNED-TV, Buffalo. Distributor: PBS Video.

A short film, "Like A Rose," focuses on the life in a women's prison. Nancy Margulies of the production team, Tomato Productions, explains her work on the film. From the series "Woman."

Women in Prison, Part II. 29 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: WNED-TV, Buffalo. Distributor: PBS Video.

Two inmates of the Women's State Correctional Center in Tipton, Missouri, (Peggy Russell and Carol Dillard) explore some of the realities of prison life which

the film "Like A Rose," shown in Part I of the two-part series, touches on. From the series "Woman."

Women Inside. 60 min., color, 1980. Directors: Elizabeth Fink Benjamin and Mark Benjamin. Executive Producer: Joan Konner for WNET-TV, New York. Distributor: Indiana University.

A frank view of women in prison many of whom talk of the poverty, poor education, and other difficulties which keep them in trouble. Most are serving time for non-violent crimes involving prostitution, narcotics or both. Bill Moyers interviews inmates at the Dade County Women's Detention Center in Miami who speak openly of their families, their home environments and life in the streets — and why they repeat their offenses. Includes strong language and scenes of nudity.

Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice

Adolescence and Learning Disabilities. 25 min., color, 1975. Director: Thomas Gregory. Producer: Lawren Productions. Distributor: Lawren Productions.

Probation officers, police training officers and others dealing with learning-disabled teenagers will have use for this film that is designed for professionals. It presents general guidelines for understanding and helping the teenager with learning problems that often lead to delinquency. A 44-page manual is included with sales and rentals.

Bad Guys—Good Guys. 25 min., color, 1975. Sponsor: LEAA. Director: P. Abbott. Producer: Nelson Company. Distributor: Walt Disney Educational Media.

Emphasizing how a lack of citizen and student cooperation can have a deleterious effect on law enforcement, focuses on a small antisocial group of students who intimidate those around them. For juvenile audiences.

Two male students led by an older third student threaten a classmate with a knife, but are interrupted by a passing teacher. Later, the three hijack a bus and rob the passengers, one of whom suffers a heart attack. The sister of one of the three students is on the bus and observes the entire incident, but out of loyalty does not inform the police. Her brother later visits her at work, returns the money stolen from her during the robbery, but ignores her warnings to change his behavior. A few days later, the three assault the classmate they had earlier threatened. The beating is witnessed by the sister and the teacher, and this time, when the police are called to the scene, the sister cooperates. The three students are brought before the juvenile court and allegations of assault and robbery are filed. Although the teacher has agreed to testify, the recurring delays in the case, coupled with veiled threats by the juvenile ringleader, finally unnerve her and she leaves before testifying. The court subsequently places the boys on probation. In retaliation for her cooperation, the ringleader waylays the sister as she leaves work one evening and assaults her. Arrested, the boy is certified an adult because of his past record and is tried and convicted in adult court.

The Fighter. 11 min., color, 1980. Producer: CBS News. Distributor: Wombat Films.

Nineteen-year-old Jimmy McGovern recounts his change from just another high-school dropout looking for trouble on the streets. He became a Golden



Gloves contender and a self-respecting, promising young boxer.

In Whose Best Interest. 30 min., color, 1979. Director: John J. Wright. Producer: Criminal Justice Public Information Center. Distributor: Criminal Justice Public Information Center.

Alternatives to incarceration for juveniles are explored: runaway shelters, foster care, alternative education programs, and group homes. Charles Silberman is interviewed along with professionals in each field. Also includes interviews with juveniles and their parents who describe how their problems started and their attempts at solutions.

Jail. 25 min., color, 1979. Director: Michael Laurence. Producer: Isabel Brenner and Michael Laurence. Distributor: Artvision.

Motivational film to get young people thinking about the importance of keeping out of trouble. Dramatization shot on the streets and in prison; makes its case without use of scare tactics or rough language. A straight message from young people who have done time to those who think they never will.

Juvie. 28 min., color, 1976. Producer: Father Elwood Keeser. Sponsor: Paulist Productions. Distributor: Association Films.

A young law student named Bill Manning temporarily puts aside his studies to gain first-hand experience of law enforcement as a guard in a juvenile hall. He finds the young inmates as imprisoned by the repressiveness of the institution as by the fear and violence of their own lives. Frustrated by their attitudes and by his fellow guards as well, he brings the conflict between hope and fear, respect and violence into the open. When Tony, one of the inmates, kills a guard and runs from the institution the night before

his scheduled release, Bill feels defeated. But a surprising turn of events rekindles his hope in the good that one person can accomplish in even the most dehumanizing situation.

Long Way There. 40 min., color, video, 1978. Producer: Bruce Elliott Malt Associates. Director: B.E. Malt. Sponsor: Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. Distributor: Bruce Elliott Malt Associates.

Describes three Miami, Florida halfway houses for juvenile offenders.

Intended for use by community interest groups, public relations officers, correctional workers who deal with juveniles, and parents, the program features talks with staffs of the centers, volunteer workers, and the offenders. The basic functions of each treatment program are discussed, explaining how each halfway house uses youth counselors and peer group counseling to help rehabilitate the clients. The rehabilitative effects of the centers are described, showing that the community treatment programs help children who have been in trouble with the law. Results of studies have indicated that community-based centers are more effective than incarcerating juveniles in an institution, and they have also proven to be an asset to the community. The interviews with the offenders show that they prefer this form of rehabilitative treatment to the traditional types of incarceration, and they also think that the programs are worthwhile and effective.

Losing Game. 20 min., color, 1978. Director: B. Fox. Producer: National Retail Merchants Association. Distributor: National Retail Merchants Association.

Aims to prevent shoplifting by showing its effects on two popular high school students.

Students from three high schools helped write the script for this film, narrated by a former high school student, who remembers how the lives of two of his classmates were changed because they shoplifted. The film follows a popular cheerleader through a shoplifting incident and her subsequent resignation from class office. It also follows the arrest, release on probation, rearrest and subsequent imprisonment of a class football hero. As the film ends, the narrator returns home from college to see his former classmate, now an ex-offender, working at a gas station.

Matter of David J. 16 min., color, 1975. Director: P. Abbott. Producer:

Nelson Company. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: Walt Disney Educational Media.

Tracing the disposition of a juvenile court matter, illustrates how a person who agrees to join even marginally in criminal act must share equal responsibility for its outcome. For youthful audiences.

In order to raise money to pay for his motorcycle, Dave agrees with his friend Johnny, to take part in the robbery of a store. They decide to "borrow" neighbor's pickup truck, which Dave will drive during the getaway. Although Johnny has secured a gun, he tells Dave he will probably not load it. The robbery, however, does not go as smoothly as Johnny had envisioned. The store owner offers resistance and Dave, who is waiting in the truck, freezes when he hears a shot. Johnny runs back to the truck without the money, and before he can coax Dave into fleeing, they are confronted by night watchman who notes the truck's license number as the two speed away. Both boys are later arrested. Dave is committed to a juvenile correctional facility even though it is only his first offense. His poor conduct at school and bad reports from former employers and acquaintances sway his probation officer to recommend incarceration. Because Johnny is of age, upon being found guilty in adult court, he is sentenced to the state prison.

No Tears For Kelsey. 28 min., color, 1969. Producer: Father Elwood Keeser. Sponsor: Paulist Productions. Distributor: Association Films.

A dramatic film concerning 14-year-old Kathleen Kelsey who runs away from home and is taken to a juvenile hall for truancy. Story centers on the relationship between the teenager and her parent who visit her at the juvenile hall.

Robin — A Runaway. 32 min., color, 1976. Director: Thom Eberhart. Producer: Vitascope Productions. Distributor: FilmFair Communications.

Gives both sides of a family communication problem by having a 14-year-old girl who is arrested as a runaway tell of her parents' pressure on her about school, her dress, her friends, her boyfriend, and by having the parents tell of their daughter's lack of cooperation and communication.

Running Away to What? 16 min., color, 1979. Director: Tom Hixson. Producer: NBC News. Distributor: Film Incorporated.

Fort Lauderdale, Florida, is a mecca

for teenage runaways. As many as 2000 penniless youngsters roam the streets, sleep on the beach, under bridges or in parking lots. Ultimately they turn to crime and prostitution. Boys hustle on the "strip" for money; girls will prostitute for food and shelter. Many wind up in jail — or in the morgue. Most are confused and uncertain. They ran away from unhappy homes, not understanding what they could get into.

The Scare Inside Them. 29 min., color, video, 1979. Producer: Pam Bullard. Distributor: WGBH Distribution Office.

The first in-depth look at the Massachusetts Juvenile Justice System since the old reform schools were closed in 1972. Massachusetts gained national attention and acclaim when the schools were shut down. However, what this program reveals is that the promise of community-based programs was never kept for many delinquent children. At a time when juvenile crime is soaring, the Commonwealth is spewing more and more children back onto the streets with little or no rehabilitation. What is even more frightening is that — as documented in the half-hour — many children are in fact hurt more by their contact with the state. The program takes the viewer through the court records of young children, into the detention centers, back wards of state hospitals, seclusion rooms, halfway houses and prisons. It is a story of negligence and abuse — perpetrated by the state at an incredible cost to the taxpayer.

See Jane Run. 50 min., color, 1979. Director: P. Paget. Producer: Synthetics Inc. Sponsor: Texas Coalition for Juvenile Justice. Distributor: Synthetics Inc.

Tells the story of a 13-year-old girl who runs away from home after failing to receive help from her family, school, or the courts.

Frustrated by family problems (a divorced mother with a new boyfriend) and difficulties in school (an inability to read), Jane feels compelled to run away only to be returned by the police to a mother who is uncomfortable with her presence and a father who is afraid of endangering his new marriage. After befriending other young people far more experienced with crime and the courts, Jane becomes pregnant and turns to shoplifting to obtain some food and money. At the film's end, she is caught trying to steal sweaters from a department store. Jane's problems are typical of the early adolescent years (10 to 15), when physical, psychological, and social development are often rapid and confusing. Jane's story is similar to those of the 180,000 youngsters handled by the juvenile courts each year. The film also depicts the missed intervention opportunities on the part of the school, the juvenile justice system, and the community, all of which, because of a lack of viable alternatives and sensitive response, failed to meet the needs of Jane and her family. To facilitate discussion on ways to assist status offenders, the film is presented in three sequential acts and is accompanied by a handbook that suggests methods for preventing an angry adolescent from starting a life of delinquency and crime.

Should Your State Stop Prosecuting Juveniles for Status Offenses? 59 min., color, video, 1977-79. Producer: WGBH-TV. Boston. Distributor: PBS Video.

This question is debated by pro advocate Charles Nesson, a Harvard University professor, and con advocate Margaret Marshall, a Boston attorney. Witnesses in favor of eliminating status offenses include Kenneth Wooden, an in-

vestigative reporter, and Luke Quinn, a judge in the Genesee County, Michigan, court system. Witnesses testifying against the question include T.S. Silcot, director of the Wiltwyk School in Cresco, New York, and John Milligan, a judge in the juvenile court system of Canton, Ohio. Michael Oukakis, former governor of Massachusetts, is the moderator. From the series "The Advocates."

Under 21. 23 min., color, 1979. Director: Mickl Abele. Producer: Bill Mulr. Distributor: Covenant House.

Deals with Covenant House which has served over 20,000 runaway and castoff youth since Father Bruce Ritter first began giving them refuge ten years ago. Father Ritter and his staff discuss the exploitation children suffer from the Times Square \$1.5 billion sex industry. Shows "Under 21," a 24-hour crisis center offering immediate help to youth in need, as well as one of the group homes and the Christian volunteer community of spiritual support.

Weekend. 30 min., color, 1973. Director: J. Levitch. Producer: Jason Films. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Examines efforts by New York City's George Washington High School to solve school violence and racial unrest through heated student-teacher weekend seminars in the countryside.

Because of its large mix of black and Hispanic students. George Washington

High suffers often severe outbreaks of interracial conflict. With few whites to focus on, the two ethnic groups have come to oppose one another, a situation which has effectively polarized the entire student body. The gang ethic, knife fights, and, according to some students, handguns prevail. In an effort to stem this trend, the school administration began organizing weekend retreats, at which student government leaders, gang members, school athletes, and others representative of the student body meet with teachers and administrators and try to work out the various disputes that contribute to disturbances at George Washington. Although the students and staff often come to the retreat mistrusting and fearing one another, in terms of both race and generation, they usually leave with a new perspective on the role of the school and the detrimental nature of racial antagonism. Because the participants are elected or social leaders of the student body, their return to George Washington with a new commitment to racial coexistence and cooperation apparently helps alleviate the anxieties and hence, the conduct of their peers.

What to do with James. 57 min., color, 1979. Director: R. Field. Producer: Georgetown University Child Development Center. Distributor: Richfield Pro-

duction Services.

Presents the problems confronting a mentally retarded youthful offender as he becomes involved in the District of Columbia juvenile justice system.

The drama of a 15-year-old adolescent named James illustrates the juvenile justice system's inability to manage properly the social and legal problems of developmentally disabled offenders. Only after James has been arrested repeatedly does the system administer psychological tests which indicate he performs on a second or third grade level. James is ineligible for many remedial education programs because of his criminal record, and consequently, is assigned to juvenile detention centers and local institutions where his underachievements are reinforced. In a disposition hearing, the social worker recommends that James either be assisted by the adolescent intervention team or placed in an individualized public school program. No single solution seems adequate since James becomes victim to abuse in schools and detention facilities, and he associates with criminal gangs in the community. James' mother, aware of her son's disability, feels frustrated at the lack of available assistance for him. Likewise, the juvenile judge admits that although institutionalization is inappropriate, James still requires close supervision. The nonexistence of an ideal solution is common in the treatment of the marginally retarded offender.

Police — General

Are You Listening/Policemen. 29 min., color, video, 1971. Producer: Martha Stuart. Distributor: Martha Stuart Communications.

Chicago policemen give an insider's view of their life and work. Rookies and veterans together discuss their reactions to insult and provocation, the resentments against police they encounter and how they deal with them, the issues of partiality and equal enforcement of the law, and the role of society as a whole in creating a formative mold for an officer.

Cops. 18 min., b/w, 1970. Producer: "60 Minutes." CBS News. Distributor: Carousel Films.

Tells how cops as human beings, husbands, and fathers react to stress situations every day and how they handle anxiety or fear. Provides an opportunity for the responsible civilian community to see and understand the man behind the badge.

Crimes in Progress. 10 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Harper & Row.

Discusses the "John Wayne" syndrome. Every officer must react in the right way even when his adrenalin urges him to "go get 'em." Through illustrations of actual cases where something went wrong, causing an officer to get shot, the film stresses understanding the call, clear communication and invisible deployment. It is a vivid reminder of what to do and, more importantly, what not to do. Includes footage of real crimes in progress cases.

History of Policing in America. 25 min., color, 1980. Producer: Jacoby/Storm Productions. Distributor: Harper & Row Media.

Chronicles the history of police in America from the early sheriffs to today's modern police departments, the FBI, and military police and shows the develop-

ment of specialized training.

Of interest to police training academy and criminal justice instructors and students, this film includes historic scenes of the early police departments, Tammany Hall corruption, poses of the old west, and the establishment of the 1929 London metropolitan police force under Sir Robert Peel. Modern police training methods including videotape training, use of lie detectors, radio communications, and the modern FBI crime laboratories are shown. Major changes in communications, transportation, detection techniques, and shifts in attitudes and behavior of both the public and the police are portrayed. The development of specialized training is emphasized for the areas of conflict management, hostage negotiations, stress management, and hypnosis. It is suggested that modern technology can also bring problems of its own as in the case of widespread adoption of patrol cars, which create a distance between the police officer and the public.

Issues in Crime and Justice: Do More Police Mean Less Crime? 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harris. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Focuses on whether the deployment of more police, per se, will help in the reduction of crime in Oklahoma.

Between 1970 and 1974 the national crime index increased 18%. Yet during the same time the number of police employees, nationally, increased 27%. Police employee increases and crime rate increases have been parallel, but many people believe that simply increasing the number of police will alone cut crime. A panel of two university professors and one city councilman discuss this problem. One panelist put forward the belief that the relationship between the police and citizens is of an adversary nature and should be reversed as a step toward cutting crime.

Issues in Crime and Justice: Police Activity And Crime. 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harris. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Dwells on whether Oklahoma police officers should spend their time fighting and tracking down crime exclusive of other duties.

What people want police to do is explored by three panelists — two police officers, and one university professor. Complaints to handle loud music, barking dogs, and traffic control are the sort of duties that some citizens feel should not be the domain of the police officer. Police interfering with victimless crimes is also explored. The bulk of the police officer's job is not as flashy as that portrayed in TV shows, which some believe contribute to this problem of role definition.

Issues in Crime and Justice: Police Patrol — Is Change Needed? 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harris. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Examines whether the removal of the police officer from foot patrol on the streets has increased crime in Oklahoma.

Although little is known about the deterrent effects of patrols, many people believe that the deployment of officers in vehicles is not as effective as using them on foot patrols. Presently, 90% of patrol assignments are vehicle patrol. A panel of three university professors discusses whether the individual officer is isolated from the community. They also probe the desirability of crime prevention versus detection and apprehension; some crimes are more amenable to patrol deterrence, others are not.

Physical Fitness. 10 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Harper & Row.

A reminder about a continuing physi-

cal fitness program for any officer who spends long hours in a patrol car or on stakeout, who eats a lot of junk food, and who spends too much time relaxing with TV in the evening.

A review of the basic principles of health and how to keep in shape. Suggests exercises while on duty and off — even while sitting in a patrol car! A special treatment of the human body and why diet and exercise are important.

Police Tapes. 90 min., b/w, video, 1976. Producer: Alan and Susan Raymond. Distributor: Video Verite.

Cinema verite documentary showing interaction of New York City police officers with urban ghetto over a six-month period. Wide variety of incidents include responses to homicide, assault, drug abuses, domestic disturbances. The problems of decaying urban centers are shown through the eyes of the police department responsible for "keeping the lid on."

Proper Authorities. 18 min., color, 1979. Director: William Kenda. Producer: Margaret Kenda. Distributor: William

Kenda Productions.

Documents the public's view of police as authorities, symbols, and human beings. Features both professional authorities and crime victims. Designed to open new lines of communication between police and community.

Public Relations. 13 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Harper & Row.

Telling it like it is. . . Each peace officer in this film was asked how he honestly felt about police and the public. The answers reveal interesting contrasts with what the audience might believe. "Officers. . . have an image they have to portray." "Most every officer I know takes himself too seriously." "There is incredible peer group pressure in a police service." "We deal with people and if we forget that, we might as well band it up." Dramatic highlighting of the importance of public relations to every officer.

Sgt. Tom Keller. 17 min., color, 1979. Director: William Kenda. Producer: Margaret Kenda. Distributor: William Kenda Productions.

The working day of a police officer in Portland, Maine, and his view of the public he serves. Idealistic young recruits may join the force to "battle the dragons of evil" and "purge the city of all bad guys;" but Sgt. Keller found, instead, that he was just doing business with people.

Silent Killer — A Call For Fitness. 20 min., color, 1977. Director: W. French. Distributor: Travelers Film Library.

Presents a stress test for police and promotes a program of fitness for all officers.

Heart attacks are the leading cause of death or retirement among police officers. In addition, lower back pain, suffered by 32 percent of police, is another cause of early retirement or disability. Because of the substantial costs to the city and the dangers to police health of stress-related illnesses, a stress test has been developed to test police endurance and physical condition. Police officers are weighed; their body composition, flexibility, muscular strength, and endurance are determined; and a 12-mile

run is conducted. When police officers were compared with inmates for physical fitness, the inmates displayed better physical condition; their cardiovascular endurance was higher, and body weight and fat were lower. It has also been found that police officers are lower in cardiovascular endurance than firefighters. . . officers should be placed in fitness programs which emphasize flexibility, strength, and endurance. Police officers should exercise 30 minutes each day, at least 3 times each week, because activity causes heart attacks, lower back pain, and other illnesses.

Women in Policing. 29 min., color, video, n.d. Producer: WNED-TV, Buffalo. Distributor: PBS Video.

Catherine Milton of the Police Foundation estimates that five years ago a total of seven policewomen were on patrol in American cities. Today there are about two thousand. Ms. Milton and the attorney Margaret Gates explore the dramatic increase and the problems women still face in entering police careers. From the series "Woman."

Investigative and Patrol Functions

Consent Searches, Part 1 — Authority to Consent. 30 min., color, 1976. Director: J. Gates. Producer: California Council on Criminal Justice. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Describes particular situations in which warrantless searches will or will not be validated by the consent of a non-suspect person.

Officers should realize that the fourth amendment restrictions against search for contraband do have limited exceptions. Although a search warrant is usually required for a search to obtain admissible evidence, a warrantless search may be conducted with the consent of a person who has exclusive control and ownership over the area to be searched. For a burglary suspect may give consent to a search of his or her house if the consent is given voluntarily. However, a joint tenant to the house may object to the proposed search, and require police to obtain a valid warrant. Unless emergency circumstances compel an immediate search, the common authority of a joint tenant prevails over the initial consent of the suspect. The fourth amendment precludes the searching by police of a suspect's personal property without a warrant, but relatives of the suspect may properly consent to warrantless searches of areas owned by the nonsuspect relatives and merely used by the suspect. Likewise spouses may validly consent to warrantless searches of shared property, but evidence seized from areas or containers which were under the exclusive control of the suspect would be inadmissible. Friends and landlords of the suspect could not legitimately consent to searches of areas which they did not control. Although the landlord may enter an apartment for maintenance purposes, authority to consent to a search would not exist unless the landlord had evicted the tenant and "recaptured" the apartment. Fourth amendment protections favor the lawful tenant.

Consent Searches, Part 2 — Voluntariness. 25 min., color, 1976. Director: J. Gates. Producer: California Council on Criminal Justice. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Examines the issues arising from the fourth amendment requirement that consent to warrantless searches must be

voluntary.

To instruct law enforcement personnel on the proper techniques for collecting admissible evidence during warrantless searches, this film with accompanying training manual emphasizes the necessity for obtaining voluntary consent to such a search. Although a search warrant should be secured whenever possible, the exigencies of practical police work occasionally demand reliance on the owner of the property being searched. Valid consent may be expressed through conduct such as hand gestures or the exposing of evidence to the plain view of the officers. Statements such as "I don't care" or "Go ahead" would indicate consent to an officer's request to search. However, the conduct or statements of the person giving consent must be freely given, without the appearance of coercion or duress. Displays of force may invalidate the consent to search by removing the necessary voluntariness, but the courts will examine the totality of the circumstances and will not necessarily exclude evidence obtained while officers are merely armed. Consent obtained by trickery or fraud may not be voluntary, but normal undercover operations may be used to obtain admissible evidence. To be valid, a consent must be specific and unequivocal; silence during questioning does not indicate voluntariness to a search. Although it is not required that the prosecution show that the defendant had clear knowledge of the right to refuse a search, indications of such knowledge are used by the courts to determine voluntariness.

Consent Searches, Part 3 — Avoiding Legal Problems. 30 min., color, 1976. Director: J. Gates. Producer: California Council on Criminal Justice. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Demonstrates the practical application of legal doctrines concerning search and seizure through portrayal of an arrest for armed robbery involving a typical consent search incident.

To properly inform police officers and legal personnel of the effect of the fourth amendment restrictions on police searches, the film dramatizes consent searches and subsequent police discussions with prosecutors. A consent will be deemed invalid by the courts if it is

the result of duress or coercion, expressed or implied. The most obvious source for a defense claim of coercion is evidence of the display of weapons by the officers. The use of weapons may be an indispensable tactic to the arrest of a felony suspect. However, the law enforcement officers can create an atmosphere in which the party who may consent to a search is not intimidated and not coerced. Thus, if the police who are permitted into an apartment after properly identifying themselves, holster their weapons after handcuffing the suspect, the consent of the suspect to a search of the premises could be valid. Nevertheless, courts scrutinize the totality of the circumstances of the arrest and the search. Such factors as the suspect's calm, relaxed manner, and the seriousness of the crime being investigated would justify the admission of a revolver found in the suspect's kitchen. However, the evidence might be excluded if the suspect's duress was implied from his not consenting to the search until after his being handcuffed and arrested. The conduct and statements of a suspect, such as providing keys to open locked desks, would indicate the requisite degree of consent. If a suspect does not state knowledge of the right to refuse the warrantless search, then the officer should so inform the person.

David. 10 min., color, 1977. Producer: Ron Ellis. Distributor: Phoenix Films.

Based on a documented incident of a mistaken identity that borders on brutality, involving the Los Angeles Police Department and reported in the Los Angeles Times in 1974. Story deals with a deaf-mute young man who is mistaken by police to be a sniper seen firing at motorists from the hills overlooking a large freeway.

Dead Body Calls. 10 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Harper & Row.

A discussion of how to determine death — testing for breathing, pulse, lack of eye muscle tone, how to examine the body and immediate vicinity for evidence, whether to call in the coroner and investigators. Viewers are cautioned about depiction of several autopsies in

progress. The officer's investigation while tactfully handling the next of kin, the mortuary and attending physicians is illustrated.

Informers, Part 1: Elements of the Two-Part Test. 25 min., color, n.d. Producer: California Office of the Attorney General. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Elements of the two-part test for informer situation as established by Supreme Court in *Aguilar v. Texas* (1962) are explained through a number of illustrative vignettes.

Depicting various crimes and the subsequent search and arrest process, the film instructs officers in use of information received from known and reliable and unknown informants and information transmitted through police channels to justify a search warrant or arrest probable cause.

Informers, Part 2: Focus on Reliability. 25 min., color, n.d. Producer: California Office of the Attorney General. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Citizen informers of various types must be proven reliable before police can use their information to obtain search warrants.

Through presentation of several vignettes, the film demonstrates correct procedures surrounding use of informant information. Police may obtain search warrants based on citizen information unless (1) the citizen gives factual data, not opinions or conclusions drawn from presumed fact; the informant speaks from first-hand knowledge; and (3) the informant identifies himself or herself, giving an address and other pertinent data.

Initial Interviews. 14 min., color, 1979 (re-release). Producer: California Police Officer's Association. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Depicts a variety of "on-the-job" police interviews. Shows application of basic interview techniques.

Interview Techniques. 10 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Harper & Row.

Other aspects of law enforcement more exciting and dramatic, but get results from an interview requires just as much care and technique. Reviews basics of timing, setting, preparation

barriers, motivation evaluation and common sense.

Mental Illness. 14 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Harper & Row.

Dealing with mental illness situations becomes a matter of degree, a matter of judgment, and officer's judgment from the moment he steps on the scene. Discusses the varieties and complexities of mental illness and why an officer's attitude and reading of the situation can tip the balance one way or another.

Police and the Mentally Ill. 19 min., color, 1980 (re-release). Producer: California Peace Officer's Association in cooperation with the Costa Mesa (CA) Police Department, the Costa Mesa Civic Playhouse and Western Airlines. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Explains how to recognize and handle mentally ill persons. Illustrates many symptoms of mental illness frequently encountered by law enforcement officers. Emphasizes that many persons involved in common police incidents are, in fact, mentally ill and in need of recognition and proper treatment. Some examples shown include a family dispute, a teenage suicide, a lost senile lady, and a youthful prisoner under the influence of drugs.

Recognizing and Protecting the Crime Scene. 24 min., color, 1980 (re-release). Producer: California Peace Officer's Association. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Stresses the importance of recognizing the scope of the criminal's activity at the crime scene. Cooperation with the merchant/victim is stressed.

Silent Siren. 25 min., color, video, 1980. Director: S. Talley. Producer: Rochester Institute of Technology — National Technical Institute for the Deaf. Distributor: Rochester Institute of Technology — National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

Shows how a little additional knowledge can result in officers' increased ability to control situations involving deaf people.

A bicycle accident involving a deaf driver is used to focus on public reaction to deaf persons (a deaf person might appear to speak strangely, at first) and to

point out the dangers of a situation when a police officer is not initially aware that a person is deaf. A second incident involving a deaf shoplifting suspect shows the different ways in which police can communicate with the deaf — through writing and through simultaneously speaking and using an interpreter. In the third incident, in which two deaf men are fighting, police use of some basic sign language and an interpreter show a way to detect impersonators. An accompanying booklet published by the National Technical Institute for the Deaf discusses communications with the deaf, legal rights of the deaf, installation of a TTY or Teletypewriter that allows a deaf person to use the telephone, relevant programs, and a list of information sources.

Traffic Violation Stops. 23 min., color, 1978. Producer: Robinson and Billings. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Examines the scope of permissible police conduct in situations wherein a motorist is initially stopped for a traffic violation.

The courts generally have followed the principle that a simple traffic violation is not serious enough to justify searching or unduly detaining a motorist. Police officers, however, occasionally encounter situations in which the initial traffic stop provokes suspicion of a more serious crime, such as driving while intoxicated or the transportation of contraband. These latter situations invoke a complex and confusing area of the criminal law and may justify a greater intrusion of the motorist's rights. Examples from California case law indicate that any violation of a traffic law justifies stopping and temporarily detaining a motorist; however, the officer's investigation is limited to the effort needed to issue a citation. A search for evidence which is not connected to the crime for which the motorist was stopped is unreasonable per se, although officers may protect themselves by conducting a pat-down frisk of a detained motorist and may search the area near the driver for weapons. Contraband which is in plain view of the officers also may be seized and used in courts, but searches of concealed areas, such as the car trunk, require an independent reason for inspection. Case law indicates that an officer's detection of the strong smell of marijuana in a car may provide

justification for a search, but furtive gestures alone would not provide such justification. Record checks must not result in the unreasonable delay of the motorist.

Use of Highway Flares. 10 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions in cooperation with the California Highway Patrol Training Division. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Provides a uniform guide for the use of highway flares (fusees) on public roads for the purpose of controlling vehicular traffic at accident scenes, fires, roadblocks, landslides and floods. Discusses the proper and safe way to light and to extinguish flares. Flare patterns are shown on a variety of roads and in a variety of circumstances.

What Would You Do? 20 min., color, 1979. Director: R. L. Schiefelbusch. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Aims to help law enforcement officers recognize and handle retarded persons encountered in the line of duty.

Police understanding and recognition of handicapped persons would prevent mistaken arrests and unnecessary restrictions on retarded persons' lifestyles within the community. Composed of six scenes depicting typical police officer interaction with handicapped individuals in potentially dangerous situations. Each scene concludes with thought-provoking questions and a time allotment for the discussion interval. The first scene shows a retarded adult disturbing children and mothers in a playground. Another presents the dilemma of an older couple who have befriended a retarded boy only to find that he is becoming a nuisance they can no longer handle. Next, a retarded teenage girl is shown on a public bus, crying and refusing to cooperate with an exasperated driver. Another retarded girl is shown being harassed and ridiculed by raucous teenagers. A scene involving a group of youngsters playing pranks on a motorist from a pedestrian bridge shows a retarded youngster — left alone to face the patrolman while his buddies have all run away. The final scene is set in a diner, where a mentally disturbed employee, provoked by his coworkers, loses his self-control, and wields a knife against them. A discussion guide is provided.

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Rape Prevention and Investigation

Acquaintance Rape Prevention. 4 films (10 min. each), color, 1978. Director: Christina Crowley. Producer: O. D. N. Productions. Sponsor: National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape, HEW. Distributor: Association Films.

A four-part series of trigger films designed to raise the consciousness of young adult audiences in an effort to reduce a specific type of sexual assault known as "acquaintance rape." Part 1: THE PARTY GAME — how ineffective communication can contribute to sexual assault. Part 2: THE DATE — how sex role stereotypes contribute to sexual assault. Part 3: JUST ONE OF THE BOYS — peer pressure and labeling contribute to sexual assault. Part 4: END OF THE ROAD — how assertiveness can prevent acquaintance rape. A teacher's guide and student fact sheets accompany the films.

No Tears For Rachel. 27 min., color, 1974. Producer: Educational Broadcasting Corp., NET. Distributor: Indiana University.

A rape victim discusses the difficulties

she experienced when she told her friends that she had been raped. Her psychiatrist explains the importance of their reactions and the stigma associated with being raped.

Rape — Escape Without Violence. 18 min., color, 1979. Director: B. Cox. Producer: Perennial Education. Distributor: Perennial Education.

Presents techniques for rape prevention and for personal security without resorting to violence.

In order to prevent a rape, every woman should be aware of her potential for being victimized. Any woman is to some extent a potential victim, yet the chances of being assaulted can be reduced with the exercise of forethought and care. Women should avoid situations in which rape has a greater likelihood of occurring, and take proper security precautions at all times. Because 30 percent of all rapes occur in the victim's residence, women should conduct occasional inspections of their homes or apartments, making sure that doors and windows have adequate safety locks. Information concern-

ing her schedule or presence at home should not be discussed in telephone conversations, especially in response to strangers' questions. Identification should be required from any person who requests entry. Because rapists watch a potential victim for several days prior to any assault, women should vary their routine and modify their travel patterns. Walking with a friend and having an awareness of the neighborhood is recommended. Vulnerability can be reduced by the appropriate use of assertive body language which deters the rapist who is looking for an easy target. An accurate assessment of one's own natural responses in a difficult situation can aid in the preparation for an emergency.

Rape: Investigative Techniques. 10 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Harper & Row.

Emphasizes the importance of the officer's attitude. Knowing the difference between apathy and empathy enables the officer to guide the victim gently through her story. Also, the film discusses



securing the victim's safety, broadcasting a description, arranging for examination of the victim at the hospital, collecting and preserving physical evidence of the crime.

Rape, Part I. 29 min., color, video, n.d. Producer: WNED-TV, Buffalo. Distributor: PBS Video.

Author Susan Brownmiller discusses the major points in her book "Against Our Will," an exhaustive study of rape. She explains the psychology of rape, the liberal viewpoint toward it and how to recognize early warning signs of potential rape situations. She describes Alvert DeSalvo, known as the "Boston Strangler," as an individual who broke all stereotypes about the psychological make-up of a rapist. She also states her belief that rape victims have a right to kill

their assailants. Sandra Elkin is the moderator. From the series "Woman."

Rape, Part II. 29 min., color, video, n.d. Producer: WNED-TV, Buffalo. Distributor: PBS Video.

Author Susan Brownmiller discusses the major points in her book "Against Our Will," an exhaustive study of rape. She describes cultural images that promote the "woman as victim" idea and cites examples from children's stories as well as standard newspaper accounts of rape-murder. She also states her views on the philosophies of pornography and rape. Sandra Elkin is the moderator. From the series "Woman."

The People vs. Inez Garcia. 88 min., color, video, 1977. Producer: KQED-TV, San Francisco. Distributor: PBS Video. A dramatization of the explosive rape

and murder trial of Inez Garcia, based on an adaptation of the actual court transcription of the 1974 trial in Monterey, California. In a decision her supporters termed "racist and sexist," Garcia was found guilty of murder in the second degree for the shooting death of the accomplice of the man she accused of rape. The drama, which recreates the interaction between the judge, defense attorney, prosecutor, psychiatrist, alleged rapist, jury, defendant and others in the courtroom, raises important questions about the American criminal justice system and a woman's right to defend herself in the context of an alleged rape.

Vulnerable to Attack! 26 min., color, 1976. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Alerts women to the potential dangers from simple theft to rape, and teaches them how to defend themselves against attack. While it avoids creating unnecessary alarm, this film shows women how to avoid being victimized and demonstrates security devices for residences, apartments and personal security items. Promotes a safety strategy for women to reduce their chance of becoming a victim. Includes interviews with a convicted rapist, a director of a hospital sexual assault center, and a doctor.

When A Woman Fights Back. 59 min., color, video, 1980. Producer: KCPQ, Tacoma. Distributor: PBS Video.

A documentary which considers the legal and social questions raised in four recent court cases in Washington State involving women who killed men in self defense. The Yvonne Wanrow murder trial set legal precedent when her conviction was reversed by the Washington State Supreme Court. Issues raised in the decision included: the application of "reasonable force" standards even

though size and strength differences exist between men and women; the differences in how men and women perceive threatening situations; the inherent bias in the wording of instructions to the jury. The program examines how the precedents were applied in three subsequent murder trials involving Clau Thacker, Janice Painter and Sha Crigler. Defendants, their attorneys, the prosecutors discuss the specific issues raised in each case. Professors working with battered women point out the unresponsiveness of conventional social agencies like the police and mental health organizations in situations where a man poses a continuing threat to a woman. A feminist karate instructor shows how socialization produces women who are not emotionally equipped to fight back and who perceive acts of aggression with irrational terror. The program shows how women, social service agencies and the court system of Washington are attempting to change what they see as society's tacit approval of violence against women.

Why Men Rape. 40 min., color, 1977. Distributor: Learning Corporation of America.

Studies rape from the perpetrator's point of view. What kind of man commits this crime? Why does he do it? Interviews with ten convicted rapists, now in psychiatric hospitals, reveal that they come from all age levels and represent a variety of social and educational backgrounds. Also includes interviews with leading authorities on rape. Suggests rape may be prevented through an open discussion of sex in the family, school and in mixed groups; more sharing of feelings about sex and sex problems with others; helping children grow up without contempt for themselves or others so they grow up feeling that a person is truly worthwhile.

Police Tactics

Barricaded Suspects. 14 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Harper & Row.

The SLA shootout, the Texas Tower sniper, the Howard Johnson incident in New Orleans... how to get out of these situations with as few problems as possible? Discusses the best procedures: Finding the reason for the suspect's behavior; securing the areas; closing the circle; locating the best cover; deciding on evacuation; communicating with the suspect — and above all, being ready for whatever the suspect does.

Crowds. 10 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Many crowds have the potential for becoming violent. And sooner or later the officer finds out what it is like to face one. This film discusses crowd psychology and how to react to it. Discussed are pre-conditioning, common focus, action and reaction.

In actual scenes from crowd incidents, police are shown acting properly, impartially, decisively and deliberately. Also stressed is proper documentation — an investigation nearly always follows such a confrontation.

High-Risk Stops. 21 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Dramatizes safe procedures for stop-

ping vehicles driven by potentially dangerous suspects, including motorcycle gangs.

The initial scene shows the deaths of two police officers resulting from unsafe tactics used in stopping a car driven by a burglary suspect. Safe procedures for stopping the suspect involve the patrol officer contacting the backup officer and then following the suspect at a safe distance — at least four car lengths behind.

Revolver — Operation and Use. 14 min., color, 1977. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Covers all aspects of revolver use from basic safety, nomenclature, and care, to operation, dry-fire practice, and corrective procedures, using the Smith and Wesson .38 and Colt .38.

Sequences take the officer step by step through each aspect. Safety, for example, is emphasized through advice on storage, pointers on assuring accuracy of target area and backstop, warnings about mixing gun use with alcohol and narcotics use, and suggestions on how to render guns safe when not in use (such as locking triggers and removing ammunition). Sequences on nomenclature and cleaning define and demonstrate with close-up photography, and caution that weapons should be dismantled only by experts. Explains how the firing range works, how it is structured, how to follow range-



master commands, and the proper stance, grip, sighting, and breath control. In addition, the film shows how to load and unload, what to do about misfires, and how to correct recoil by skip loading; gives safety tips on ejected shells; underlines the importance of quality ammunition and modern weapons that can handle the more powerful ammunition; and provides other suggestions that contribute to safe and efficient gun handling.

Vehicle Stop Tactics. 38 min., color, 1979. Producer: Dennis Anderson, Bravo Productions. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Offers the complete range of current

tactics, proven effective in hundreds of low risk and high risk stops throughout the country. Includes reenactments of different vehicle stops and instructional points on: circumstances which jeopardize officer safety; proper approach for passenger cars, vans, motorcycles, pick-up trucks and campers; risk tactics such as safest location for writing citations, proper procedure sequence for using emergency patrol car radio, high beams, spotlights, initiation of NCIC check, and commands for controlling uncooperative violators; and high risk tactics such as team work, parking position, perimeter control.

Narcotics and Alcohol Abuse

Alcohol and Young People. 13 min., color, 1973. Director: Ben Norman. Producer: FilmFair Communications. Distributor: FilmFair Communications.

Five teenagers who have been alcoholics explore causes and results of alcoholism and suggest means of help for teenagers with drinking problems.

Alcohol — How Much Is Too Much (Second Edition) 16 min., color, 1980. Director: Ron Casden. Producer: FilmFair Communications. Distributor: FilmFair Communications.

A comprehensive and objective look at what drinking means and the importance of self-control with a dangerous substance. Points out that alcohol is the "most abused drug" in the world, shows why and how it affects the individual, and encourages potential drinkers to know when to stop. Explains how various factors influence alcohol's effects on the body, the dangers of mixing alcohol with pills and shows what constitutes alcoholism.

Angel Dust. 25 min., color, 1979. Producer: Chuck Wintner. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Interviews with angel dust users primarily not in institutions or making headlines, but using their drug for reasons similar to other substance abusers. Attempts not to frighten, but to inspire self-examination and higher awareness of causes for chronic drug abuse.

The Ballad of Mary Jane. 23 min., color, 1976. Producer: Professional Arts. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

A crime prevention officer's film on marijuana for school use. It answers the toughest question uppermost in the minds of educators, parents and concerned adults... "but what and how can we tell them about marijuana?"

This film is suitable for upper elementary audiences through high school. It tells the story from the point of view of the marijuana plant.

The film provides a "forum" for sharing facts and shaping attitudes in drug prevention programs of law enforcement agencies.

Drinking Driver: What Could You Do? 13 min., color, 1977. Producer: Centron Corporation. Distributor: Centron Films.

Dramatizes four typical situations that can arise after a teenage drinking party. Open ended to promote discussion of what a teenager could and should do in similar situation.

Drugs — Use and Abuse. 11 min., color, 1971. Director: Lou Lilly. Producer: Films/West. Distributor: FilmFair Communications.

Presents to children and young teenagers basic information about drugs, their nature, and their use in medicine. Discusses harmful drugs.

The DWI's (Drinking While Intoxicated). 28 min., color, 1976. Producer: Professional Arts. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Designed for the DWI school or high school driver education programs, the DWI's presents six driving while intoxicated case histories including: 1. A high school teacher who drinks too much at a party; 2. The alcoholic salesman; 3. The construction worker; 4. The roofer; 5. The bank teller; and 6. The truck driver. . . none of whom believed

they were DWI. The case histories provoke post-viewing discussions and an increased awareness of the viewer's own drinking behavior.

Escape to Nowhere. 25 min., color, 1976. Producer: Professional Arts. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

A real-life story of drug abuse told like it is by the kids who use drugs. . . and Debbie, who turned to drugs for escape. Delivers the plain message that "drugs are a cop-out" from real drug users. . . not from the establishment. This film employs different strategies to reach and impress young audiences.

For Adults Only. 28 min., color, 1976. Producer: Professional Arts. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Provides adults with information about youth drug abuse. Suited for use by parents who have difficulty communicating with their children about drugs and by teachers who feel ill-equipped to present drug information in the classroom.

Discusses and dramatizes difficult to handle situations and shows disastrous as well as effective approaches to solutions. The film presents principles for drug education and prevention and offers practical suggestions on communicating with young people.

Forests of the Night. 15 min., color, 1971. Producer: Portside Productions. Distributor: Macmillan Films.

Describes the subtle signs by which a police officer can detect drug usage. Law enforcement officers must study behavior patterns and acquire knowledge in pinpointing the signs of illegal drug activity on streets, for they are a major factor in the continuing effort to handle the drug problem.

High Class High. 23 min., color, 1977. Director: Patricia Lynce. Producer: KNBC-TV. Distributor: Films Incorporated.

Examines the historical background and cultivation of the coca plant from which cocaine is derived. Demonstrates that smuggling of cocaine is big business, despite the efforts of narcotics squads and police. Users discuss the pros and cons of cocaine use; most agree there is some degree of harm and doctors point out that it is highly dangerous. But its use continues to grow, especially among the well-to-do.



It's Only Booze. 28 min., color, 1976. Producer: NBC News. Distributor: Films Incorporated.

The teenage drinking problem is on the rise. Alcohol is associated with good times, glamour and sophistication. Parents often look the other way, thankful that their children are not on "drugs." But alcohol is a drug, and a potent one. This look at a serious social problem combines the frightening statistics with candid interviews with young alcoholics.

Not Me. 51 min., b/w, n.d. Producer: McGraw-Hill Films. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

Chronicles the tortuous journey of a 13-year-old drug addict, from the forces that compel him to "give it a try," to his ultimate addiction and fatal overdose. Shows how various elements combined to bring about this needless death.

The Perfect Drug Film. 32 min., color, 1971. Producer: Avanti Films. Director: Max Miller. Distributor: Macmillan Films.

Using an unusual production style, this film traces the history of drug use, from the discovery of opium, its spread to this country, its supplantation in medical use by morphine, then morphine's substitution by heroin, as the dangers of each drug became recognized. Dr. Sidney Cohen, noted authority on drug abuse, discusses barbiturates, amphetamines, LSD and marijuana use in contemporary society. What would happen if man ever did develop a perfect drug? The film conjectures on the sometimes comic, sometimes tragic applications that could result. And the viewer concludes that what mankind needs least of all is a perfect drug. Narrated by Beau Bridges.

Pot's a Put-On. 10 min., color, 1976. Producer: Professional Arts. Distributor:

Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

This film pokes "fun" at pot and the reasons so often heard for "turning on." This satire is designed for use by the Crime Prevention Officer in law enforcement programs in elementary and junior high schools. It helps students laugh marijuana out of their young lives. The resulting message is deadly serious.

Richie. 31 min., color, 1978. Producer: Henry Jaffe Enterprises. Distributor: Learning Corporation of America.

Based on the true story of a teenager whose deepening involvement with drugs, combined with a series of family conflicts and crises, lead eventually to violent and tragic death by his father's hand. It is a study of a family torn apart by inability to communicate and growing feelings of resentment, suspicion, and mistrust; a family whose tentative attempts at reconciliation consistently fail, resulting in further discord and pain. Explores many facets of family relations and drug abuse.

So Long Pal. 22 min., color, 1974. Producer: L.A. County Films. Distributor: Ramsgate Films.

Follows a typical thirsty driver from extended cocktail hour to police sobriety test to sentencing to court school. The advantages of follow-up treatments such as counseling, self-help groups, and continuing education are shown as positive alternatives for reducing the chances of death and injury to the drinking driver and others.

Teenage Turn-On: Drinking and Drugs. 38 min., color, 1978. Producer: ABC News. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

Through a visit to an adolescent drug treatment center, where teenagers undergo a painful detoxification treatment and receive counseling and therapy, viewers see the agony of the realization that chemicals can become more important to a teenager than anything else in his life.

Under the Influence. 26 min., color, 1975. Producer: L.A. County Films. Distributor: Ramsgate Films.

Illustrates the impairment to reflexes, judgment and control that result from drinking 6 to 8 ounces of alcohol. Thirty people with a higher than average tolerance to drinking participate in driving tests that compare their ability before and after drinking. The results, dramatic and convincing, show how a car can be a deadlier weapon than a gun.

Until I Get Caught. 27 min., color, 1979. Director: David H. Gluck. Producer: James B. Maas. Distributor: Modern Talking Picture Service.

Examines the problem of drunk driving. Combines latest scientific research on this problem with interviews with drunk drivers, victims, families, law enforcement officials. The psychological attitudes of drunk drivers are compared to those in Sweden, where the percentage of traffic deaths linked to alcohol is just half that of the U. S.

Upcoming in Law Enforcement News

The February 23 issue of Law Enforcement News will contain an in-depth executive interview with Anthony Bouza, police chief of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Learn how this outspoken police leader is handling the transition from commanding forces in the pressure-packed Bronx to running his own show in a Midwestern metropolis. Bouza pulls no punches, and LEN was on hand to record every blow.

Crime Prevention and Security

Better Safe than Sorry. 15 min., color, 1978. Director: Thom Eberhart. Producer: Vitascope Productions. Distributor: FilmFair Communications.

Designed to make children aware of the dangers they may encounter when they are away from their parents. Situations that signal trouble are presented and the viewers are challenged to respond. The examples range from a boy being offered a gift by someone he does not know, to a girl getting a strange phone call while parents are out.

The Billion Dollar Ripoff. 22 min., color, 1979. Director: D. Spector. Distributor: National Retail Merchants Association.

Discusses the costs of employee theft, improved detection methods, and five rules for honest employees, beginning with a series of scenes showing employee theft and arrest.

Shows varied forms of employee dishonesty, including stealing money or jewelry from the store, making out false refunds, and undercharging a customer who is a friend. Some modern security equipment installed to prevent internal and external theft is shown, such as hidden TV cameras, electronic huzzers, and a computer that checks cash register sales almost immediately. Varied kinds of security personnel — uniformed, plainclothes, and undercover — are discussed, and employees are urged to follow five rules to stay out of trouble: report suspicions; avoid temptation; do not get involved; know the rules, including particular security regulations; and talk

your problem over with your supervisor. A discussion guide accompanies the film.

Bomb Threats — Call and Search Procedures. 40 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Teaches the security officer the important actions to be taken when a bomb threat is received: taking the call, reporting the information, searching and possible evacuation. Details of how to use a bomb threat call report form are covered, followed by guidelines of what to look for and how to search for bombs. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Caught In A Rip-Off. 15 min., color, 1974. Producer: Centron Corporation. Distributor: Centron Films.

Depicts several shoplifting scenes which characterize conditions surrounding shoplifting events. Takes the viewer through a shoplifting experience, including the points of view of the shoplifter as well as the store manager. Conveys the message that the cost of shoplifting is emotional as well as financial.

Communications Efficiency. 33 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Trains the security officer to use radio and telephone efficiently. Focuses on common attitudes and practices which are inefficient, and suggests remedial measures. Aids for more accurate com-

munication are taught, with emphasis placed on improvement in radio procedures. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Cost of Crime — And What You Can Do About It. 17 min., color, 1978. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Statistics showing the increase in crime are quoted, and suggestions for inexpensive means of crime prevention are presented for the ordinary citizen.

Crime costs the typical American family of four \$3,300 a year, even if family members have never been victims themselves. A car theft occurs every 32 seconds, a homicide every 26 minutes. Costs in the amount of \$992 million a year for larceny and \$40 billion a year for white collar crime. To combat these costs and the psychological cost in the climate of fear produced by the rising crime rate, the individual must learn to live defensively. For example, persons should park only in well-lit areas, locking car doors at all times, even while in the car; invest in dead-bolt locks, which are more difficult to break, and safety chains for added home protection; use a peek-hole in the door; and keep all emergency telephone numbers for the sheriff, ambulance, or doctor handy. Communities can play an important part in preventing crime by instituting the "neighborhood watch," which may mean informing neighbors of vacation dates, notifying the newspaper deliverer, the mailman, or the milkman of such days, and watching out for the homes of neighbors when they are

gone. Watchdog committees of judges and law enforcement officers be helpful, but citizens must shoulder some of the responsibility looking out for each other and on jury duty. An aware citizen, well-thought-out security technique help substantially in cutting the crime.

The Drug Scene. 40 min., video, 1976. Producer: General Corporation. Distributor: General Corporation.

Looks at the problem of drug in industry and the security role in identifying and dealing with it. Includes discussion of the causes of abuse, the classes and examples of types, what each does, how to reach each type by symptomatic behavior, especially how to handle the substance abuser and any possible evidence. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Fire Control Containment. 24 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Deals with the fire protection which is engineered into the building with special emphasis on fire walls, doors, draft curtains, and smoke arrears. Outlines inspection procedures, likely discrepancies. See also: We Sprinklers. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Games People Play — Current Check Schemes. 26 min., color, Directors: D. Anderson and R. M. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Intended for the training of personnel, illustrates the types of and currency fraud perpetrated

Opportunities in Criminal Justice

Produced and directed by William Greaves

winner of over 40 international film festival awards, including a national Emmy

Written by William Greaves and Kent Gerrett

Presented by the NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE'S Law Enforcement Minority Manpower Project

A film about opportunities

Police officer. Youth service counselor. Judge. Bailiff. Court reporter. Probation officer. Prosecutor.

The Law Enforcement Minority Manpower Project (LEMMP) sponsored production of "Opportunities in Criminal Justice" to inform and educate prospective applicants and employers about the emergence of minorities in law enforcement careers.



A film for everyone concerned about career opportunities for minorities

"Opportunities in Criminal Justice" is timely, informative and exciting. It is the ideal tool for educators and guidance counselors; for high schools and community colleges; police academies and precincts; and for law enforcement agencies and conferences.

A film about real people

A highly placed official in the New York City Police Department recalls his youth in poverty and street gangs. . . a young Indian woman consults a LEMMP counselor to improve her score on the Civil Service Exam. . . a policewoman overcomes her male colleagues' skepticism about her capacities. . . a black man is tried for theft in a courtroom whose officials — judge, policemen, lawyers — are integrated.

Real people, in real situations, tell the story of "Opportunities in Criminal Justice."

"I highly recommend 'Opportunities in Criminal Justice' to everyone interested in meaningful careers for minorities. This documentary by renowned filmmaker William Greaves clearly presents the changing attitudes of Blacks, Hispanics and Asians towards law enforcement careers — and the changing attitudes of law enforcement agencies towards hiring minorities. More involvement by minorities in this field can only be beneficial to both groups."

VERNON E. JORDAN, JR., PRESIDENT, National Urban League

Contact: William Greaves Productions, Inc., 1776 Broadway, Suite 511, New York, NY 10019 Telephone: (212) 586-7710 or: Box 315, Great Barrington, MA 01230. Telephone: (413) 528-2835



A film about change

This nation's law enforcement agencies are changing. They are hiring more individuals from minority groups.

This nation's minority communities are changing; increasingly they are participating in the law enforcement system.

With these changes comes another. The system becomes more even-handed, more responsive, and, more importantly, more effective.

customers in the daily course of bank transactions and how employees can detect swindlers.

Consists of a series of about 20 vignettes that typify the consumer encounters experienced every day by bank tellers and new accounts personnel in banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions. The detection of falsified financial instruments is illustrated for altered or counterfeit currency and government securities, and stolen or forged personal and government checks, as well as for falsified identification. The employee attitudes emphasized as important in crime prevention are awareness and vigilance together with a polite but firm abidance by the institution's procedural safeguards against fraud. Overall, the film points out that customers planning to commit fraud can be frustrated in their intentions through use of conscientious, informed employee procedures.

Home Security. 11 min., color, 1978. Producer: William Brose Productions. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Outlines inexpensive ways to secure the home, including the epoxy trick, the fish eye, and the 8-penny nail. Improved security for door locks, sliding doors, and open and louvered windows is also discussed; viewers are shown how to avoid opening doors to strangers. The film discusses elements of a neighborhood watch program in which neighbors are encouraged to get to know each other, notice such suspicious incidents as strangers watching houses from parked cars, and report these incidents to the police. The film also suggests what to do in case of a break-in and emphasizes the importance of knowing emergency numbers and of quick access to telephones. This is the second film in the series "More Ways to Use Senior Power."

Home Security Survey. 26 min., color, 1978. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Shows simple, inexpensive and effective ways to secure homes against burglarious entry. From no-cost techniques like pruning shrubbery to give a clear view of doors and windows, exterior lighting, padlocks and hasps for gates, storage areas, and cellar doors, to security devices for garage doors. Various types of house doors and ways of protecting them against unwanted entry are discussed, including an explanation of locks and secure strike plates.

Stresses the use of common sense when answering doors, and explains ways of protecting sash, sliding and casement windows. Interior security closets, alarms and operation I.D. are also discussed.

Initial Fire Attack. 38 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Demonstrates the first actions for security officers to take in the event of a fire, and how to take control until relieved. Explains the four classes of fire types and methods by which each is extinguished. Finally, operation of typical hand-operated fire equipment is described. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Initial Investigation Techniques. 21 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Teaches the security officer how to accomplish correctly the critical tasks to be performed at the first indication of an irregularity, and gives a method for remembering them. Covers the importance of the initial action in an investi-

gation, how to protect the scene, how to collect and preserve evidence, and how to identify and interview witnesses and suspects. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Labor Relations and the Security Department. 19 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Stresses the need for good order and discipline in an industrial plant. The security officer's role in insuring sensible conduct is discussed and the shop rules in which an officer is most likely to become involved are pointed out. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Legal Aspects. 47 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Highlights the critical activities which can cause legal complications if not handled properly by the security officer: false imprisonment (false arrest), search and seizure, assault, and defamation of character. Emphasizes that a security officer will be guided at any given time by a combination of human relations, labor relations, and legal aspects, and the relative effect each one has will be more or less important depending on circumstances. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Lighting Concepts for Prevention of Crime. 17 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Shows how different light sources affect color, identifications, safety, security and the pocketbook. Includes examples of how reflective colors and materials can increase the apparent amount of light; why the intensity of light is important; the positioning of light for safety and crime prevention and the economics involved. Discusses high and low pressure sodium, metal halide, tungsten, fluorescent and natural (sunlight) light.

The Magic of Crime Prevention: Part 1, The Door to Business Security. 10 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions in cooperation with the Associated Locksmiths of America. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

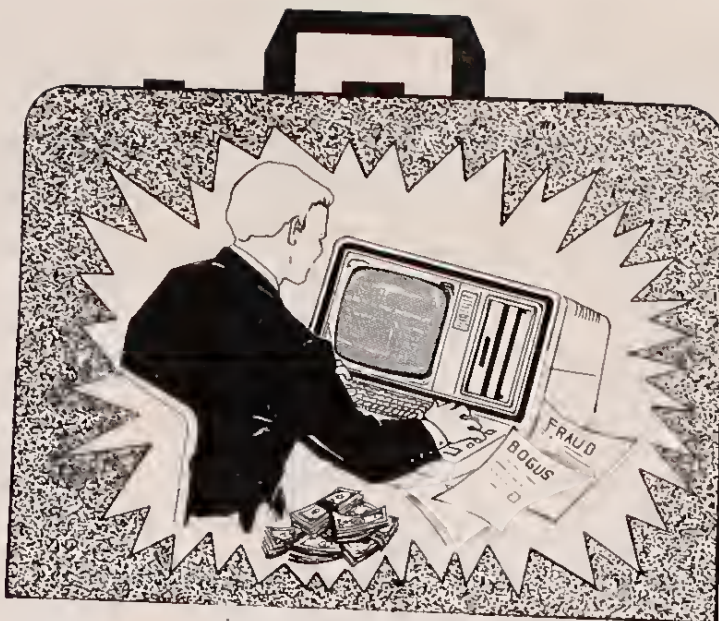
The aluminum and glass, single-entrance narrow style door is looked at as a complete security system. Subjects covered include: the dead latch and dead bolt, the cylinder guard and insert, and the combination of a dead latch and dead bolt with a paddle or handle. The strike area, armor, glazing, and different types of doors are also discussed.

The Magic of Crime Prevention: Part 2, The Door to Home Security. 10 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions in cooperation with the Associated Locksmiths of America. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Discusses the various types of residential doors, types of lock mounts, cylinders, cylinder guards and inserts, as well as mortise, rim, and vertical rim locks. Looking at the door as a security system itself, hinges, framing, and filling in and around the door and strike area are discussed.

The Magic of Crime Prevention: Part 3, Padlocks. 10 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions in cooperation with the Associated Locksmiths of America. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Describes the security aspects of the



padlock. Shackles, hardness, shrouding, locking mechanisms, cylinders, and miscellaneous features are discussed.

The Myths of Shoplifting. 16 min., color, 1980. Director: Doug Jacoby. Producer: Doris Storm and Frank Jacoby. Sponsor: National Retail Merchants Association. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Explores and explodes six shoplifting myths. Designed for schools, parent groups and other civic organizations, store employees, and police. Dramatized scenes examine the following six myths: that no one is victimized; that no one gets caught; that if you get caught, nothing happens; that no one gets arrested; that if you get arrested, the arrest doesn't stay on your record; and that once the incident is over, it's over for good.

Observations and Awareness. 41 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Couples concept training in the processes of awareness and perception with skill-building. The security officer learns to use all sensory skills when observing plant conditions and to identify the unusual. The videotape incorporates practice exercises using plant situations and vignettes to build and test the officer's skills in making these observations. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Out and About. 11 min., color, 1978. Producer: William Brose Productions. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Focuses on ways in which senior citizens can make transit by car and bus a safer experience.

Senior citizens can enhance their safety on buses by taking a seat near the driver and by leaving the bus if the riders become noisy or appear threatening. They should, however, when leaving a bus, try to avoid unknown areas. Senior citizens who drive are cautioned to lock their trunks to prevent robbery. If their car is disabled, they should lock the car doors and stay with the vehicle until help arrives from the highway patrol or other official source. In addition, they should notify the highway patrol when a car is disabled instead of stopping to help. The film also warns its audience not to pick up hitchhikers, to always check the car before entering, and to keep valuables out of sight. Bus drivers and police are presented as important sources of information and assistance. This is the third film in the series "More Ways to Use Senior Power."

Perimeter Control. 26 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Discusses concepts of good perimeter barrier protection and details of inspecting fences, gates, windows, walls, roofs, and clear zones. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Personal Safety: The Voices of Victims. 19 min., color, n.d. Producer: Centron Corporation. Distributor: Centron Films.

Shows ordinary people how they can help make certain that they won't become victims of burglary, robbery, vandalism, or personal assault. Emphasizes two basic precepts for self-protection: avoid placing yourself in a vulnerable position, and avoid calling attention to yourself or to your property in ways that will attract criminals.

Portrait Of A Vandal. 13 min., color, 1978. Producer: Centron Corporation. Distributor: Centron Films.

Aims to prevent vandalism by dramatically persuading children that vandalistic acts are unattractive and destructive to themselves, as well as to others. Serves as a springboard for discussion of how children can channel their energies and hostilities into more constructive outlets.

Principles of Fire. 40 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Illustrates through laboratory demonstrations and industrial plant applications, basic fire chemistry. The security officer sees examples of how the concepts of fire chemistry look in typical plant conditions and how to alter the chemistry conditions to prevent fires. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Railroad Car Security. 16 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Explains the tasks required in maintaining the security of materials entering and leaving the location by way of railroad cars. Describes the tasks of checking and controlling freight trains and crews entering and leaving the perimeter, inspection of empty and loaded rail cars, and other methods of assuring loss prevention through the rail gate and yard. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Recording Observations. 35 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Covers the necessity for reports, what a good report should do, and what should be contained in a report, including distinction between facts and conclusions. Aims to complete the security officer's skill-building in observation, with practice in perception and note-taking. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Sabotage. 22 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Defines sabotage, shows actual examples of sabotage to product, equipment and facilities, and discusses when and where sabotage is likely to occur. Emphasis is placed on the security officer's role during the detection and investigative efforts, focusing on gathering information, collecting physical data, working with other departments for analysis, and taking action. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Safe on the Streets. 11 min., color, 1978. Producer: William Brose Productions. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Outlines some important crime prevention tactics for senior citizens to increase safety on the streets and to decrease chances of robbery and attack.

Using dramatized scenes of senior citizens in various street situations, the film suggests how to avoid purse-snatching by carrying a wallet in a movie line instead of a purse, and how to carry a purse so that the contents will spill if the purse is taken. Senior citizens are advised to let a purse-snatcher go, rather than struggling for the purse, in order to minimize assault and injury. A dramatic bank robbery scene suggests ways in which a senior citizen can assist the police by carefully noting down a description of the robber, the car, and car license number. Also emphasizes that senior citizens should try to avoid walking in unknown areas alone at night, should stay in lighted areas, if possible, and should ask for help if they suspect they are being followed. It further suggests that going out with friends may be a senior citizen's best protection. The film is the fourth in the series "More Ways to Use Senior Power," to help senior citizens protect their income, make their homes more secure, and enhance their safety in cars, buses, and on the streets.

Scrap and Rubbish Control. 25 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Emphasizes the need for effective screening of by-products leaving the location. The by-products are classified using a manufacturing plant example, but the control of rubbish from an office complex is no less important in preventing material loss. Describes three points of control in the flow of scrap, and explains the reasons why certain control activities are necessary. Demonstrates methods of effectively mutilating such scrap to prevent use in the product. Outlines various plant conditions, giving the security officer's tasks necessary to meet those conditions and suggesting some techniques of control. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Security of Shipping and Receiving Areas. 35 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Provides basic and intermediate information on the security of shipping and

receiving areas within an industrial plant, and preventing the loss of materials moved through these areas. Considers not only docks, but also emphasizes how to assure the security of all areas within the plant where transportation of material across the perimeter originates or terminates. Also stresses the principles of loss prevention whether the officer is on a permanent assignment at a dock or on a roving assignment covering many areas. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Shoplifting — It's a Crime. 12 min., color, 1975. Director: Rick Pollack. Producer: FilmFair Communications. Distributor: FilmFair Communications.

Uses dramatized incidents involving young people of elementary school and high school age in order to show the consequences for shoplifters who get caught.

Smart About Money. 10 min., color, 1978. Producer: William Brose Productions. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Alerts the viewer to cons like miracle cures, the bank examiner con, the pigeon drop, etc. This is the first film in the series "More Ways to Use Senior Power."

Solutions to Vandalism. 35 min., color, 1980. Producer: Harper & Row. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Vandalism costs the people of the United States about 2 billion dollars a year in property damage — 600 million of that to repair school damage alone.

Solutions to Vandalism does not analyze vandalism — it teaches what to do about it and shows that there are concrete solutions to the problem.

Depicts how six different communities have confronted willful destruction and violence in their midst — by creating, developing, and maintaining effective programs to deal with vandalism. It shows how local leaders have taken the initiative and found solutions.

Static Electricity. 24 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Shows the causes of static electricity and why it is a constant fire hazard in a plant. Typical plant examples of static electricity are shown and preventative measures which a security officer can employ are given. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Take Two, They're Small. 14 min., color, 1976. Producer: Filmmation Studios. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

Demonstrates social values concerning honesty and friendship through animation. For elementary school children.

Bill Coshy's characters provide the medium for teaching the advantages of following the law and avoiding the temptations to steal. The story depicts the characters assisting a peer who has been befriended by a professional thief. Demonstrates that the ultimate result of criminal activity is trouble with the police and the courts. The virtues of honesty and respect are reinforced through songs and discussions between the characters. An accompanying teacher's guide recommends film viewers be reminded of the serious subjects that are presented within the framework of the cartoon format. Further recommends that children be encouraged to discuss the meaning of law breaking and to write stories on the importance of honesty. Because the film's ideas are complicated, teachers may need to define words and concepts, and may wish to have viewers

offer impressions from their own personal experiences which relate to the story.

Thumbs Down (Hitchhiking). 17 min., color, 1974. Director: Dennis Sanders. Producer: Sanders/Rose/Swerdloff. Distributor: FilmFair Communications.

Using dramatizations of hitchhiking and interviews with victims of hitchhiking-related crimes and accidents, demonstrates the variety of potential dangers to both the hitchhiker and driver.

Types of Locks. 4 min., color, 1973. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions, in cooperation with the Sacramento (CA) Sheriff's Department. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Introduces various kinds of locks and describes their functions and uses.

Vandalism (Only You Can Stop It). 12 min., color, 1976. Director: A. Sandler. Distributor: Barr Films.

Using a marionette called "Sneaky," this film for kindergarten through third grade emphasizes that vandalism can spread and that the objects vandalized cost money to replace.

"Sneaky" is shown vandalizing school furniture, taking other people's things, and, in general, spoiling the environment for everyone else. Scenes of a school desk marred with initials and of a broken pay telephone are shown to demonstrate that vandalism hurts everyone. The costs of vandalism (such as one broken window glass costing the equivalent of 300 crayons) are discussed and the importance of cooperation and prevention is stressed.

We Can Do It. 23 min., color, 1979. Producer: Producer's Service Center in association with AARP. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Emphasizes to older people that by participating in crime prevention programs, they can decrease their vulnerability, increase their mobility, and alleviate their fear.

Wet Pipe Sprinklers. 29 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Covers the installed fire systems in industrial plants, namely, automatic sprinkler systems, fire walls and doors, and fire curtains and heat and smoke vents. This unit stresses the interrelation of these systems, plus the fact that they are engineered into the building. Emphasis is placed on description of automatic sprinklers. Designed for plant security officers. See also: Fire Control Containment. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

Whatever Happened to Honesty? 13 min., color, 1977. Producer: Alfred Higgins Productions. Distributor: Alfred

Higgins Productions.

Aims to explore the growing of stealing and its effects on our life, depicts the atmosphere created by the growth of stealing discussion by intermediate-level students.

Between 1960 and 1975, reports that crimes against property increased at least 178 percent. Stealing is becoming common; the world is beginning to look like a situation in which no one lends anything without a signed deposit. In addition, many stations refuse to accept cash and cashiers work in cages to protect them from robbers; consequently, money is even difficult to obtain. Shoplifting makes prices higher of the expense to stores for security guards, and surveillance teams. Increased prices burden consumers and security devices limit the freedom of honest citizens. Scenes depict the security systems in residences and the "ripoffs" of people to lock up their possessions add to the atmosphere of mutual distrust. A bicycle, ignored for a moment by its owner, is stolen; towels at a pool are no longer provided for theft; and a woman needing a car must pay for the container borrowing it. By depicting stealing, the film provokes discussion of causes and possible prevention.

What'll I Do If...? 11 min., 1975. Producer: Parthenon Productions. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Depicts an armed robbery at a retail institution. Stresses the rules to follow during the hold-up: 1. Do as the robber says; 2. Make conscious moves while the robber is holding you; 3. Get a good description of the robber and employees who handle cash saving procedures to follow the hold-up.

Working With Confidential Information. 23 min., color, video, 1975. Producer: General Motors Corporation. Distributor: General Motors Corporation.

Provides training in the securing of company confidential information, in controlling the dissemination of confidential material within the department on a "need to know" basis and in developing and keeping track of the sources of confidential information. From the "Industrial Security and Fire Control Training Program."

EXTRA! — EXTRA! Read all about it.

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Child Abuse and Family Violence

The Battered Child. 58 min., b/w, 1969. Producer: WTTW, Chicago for NET. Distributor: Indiana University.

A documentary study of child abuse based on the book *The Battered Child* by Drs. C. Henry Kempe and Roy E. Helfer. These doctors have created a team consisting of psychiatrists, pediatricians, and social workers to study the causes of physical child abuse and to treat children affected mentally. The team is shown at the University of Colorado Medical Center working with actual cases. It is argued that the mental illness evidenced by parents who abuse children is as real as the consequent suffering of the children and, therefore, these parents may need psychiatric therapy rather than penal action.

Battered Wives. 29 min., color, video, 1976. Producer: WNED-TV. Director: W. George. Sponsor: Ford Foundation. Distributor: PBS Video.

Presents a panel discussion on the problem of wife abuse.

The panel defines battered wives as those women who receive either physical or emotional abuse from their husbands. There are numerous women across the country who suffer from such abuse, and society has been reluctant to recognize the seriousness and extent of the problem. The abuse generally occurs within the home, and women often lack the financial resources to leave their homes and escape the abusive situation. Most battered wives are also mothers and must face the additional problem of how to care for their children should they decide to leave home. Panel members agree that more crisis centers and battered spouse centers are needed throughout the country and that resources and programs should be made available to provide women with alternatives to returning to their husbands upon leaving the centers. The discussion was conducted by Sandra Elkin. From the "Woman" series.

Battered Wives. 45 min., color, 1979. Producer: Learning Corporation of America. Distributor: Learning Corporation of America.

A dramatic film which examines the social phenomenon of wife-beating. Explores the dynamics of family crisis, showing how loving relationships can deteriorate under pressure until well-intentioned men resort to physical violence in an attempt to handle or express their feelings. To show that wife-beating is not limited to any one socio-economic group, the film presents the stories of two families: one white and affluent, the other black and upwardly mobile.

Chain to be Broken. 27 min., color, 1978. Director: J. Tartan. Producer: FMS Productions. Distributor: FMS Productions.

Deals with both individual and community solutions and alternatives to child abuse, with emphasis on crisis intervention and rehabilitating the abusing parents.

Child Abuse. 29 min., color, 1977. Director: R. D. Robinson. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Sponsor: LEAA. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Dramatizes three common types of child abuse — battered child, father-daughter incest, and wanton neglect — for law enforcement personnel with emphasis on the legal aspects.

The first section points out key indicators in battered child cases, tells how to

distinguish inflicted injuries from accidental ones, and explains the importance of reports on suspected cases by doctors and school personnel. The dramatized case shows that a spouse can testify in child abuse cases and outlines the protection of warrantless temporary custody. The incest case illustrates the right in child abuse cases to warrantless search and seizure in an emergency and explains the admissibility of such evidence as hearsay statements by household members, statements by the victim, and photographs. Points out the high incidence of drug abuse, prostitution, and suicide among incest victims, plus the later probability of child abuse by the victim herself. In the third vignette, a wandering preschooler is found late at night and taken to his home where officers hear a crying infant; this combination of events justifies warrantless entry and search of an unoccupied residence. The film defines felony child endangering, showing that actual injury need not be proven. A teaching manual accompanies the film.

Child Abuse — Don't Hide the Hurt. 13 min., color, 1978. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Explains what child abuse is and advises children to report suspected abuse to an adult or to call the local child abuse hotline.

A social worker defines the meaning of child abuse (an unprovoked attack, discipline that is too severe) and explains how the abuse can happen using the story of Greg, a boy who is beaten by his father after receiving a low mark on his report card. Playmates discover their friend's back wounds, and encourage Greg to tell them what happened. The children relate Greg's story to one of their parents and are advised to call the local abuse hotline. The case is then referred to the social worker who visits Greg's household. Shows what to expect when the social worker visits the home and confronts the abuser, gives a sympathetic view of the abuser as a person who needs help and will receive necessary counseling by way of the social worker's services, and makes the point that the abuse is not the child's fault. Children are encouraged to tell their parents, teacher, a police officer, or some other adult if they suspect a friend is being abused. They are assured that the reporting will eventually be helpful to both the friend and the friend's parents.

Child Abuse — A Perspective on Being a Parent. 29 min., color, 1977. Producer: Cornell University Family Life Development Center. Distributor: Cornell University.

Records six partial interviews with clients of Alliance, a counseling and assistance program for troubled mothers.

All the participants interviewed had benefited from Alliance services and had found ways to cope with themselves and their situations. In offering retrospective comments on former behavior, the first client testifies to the dilemma of the battering mother, suffering isolation, self-reproach, pity for her baby, and fear of discovery. The second, mother of several preschool children, describes her household disorganization, her lack of self-control, and the resentment she felt toward her children. Improvements resulted through the organizing influence of an Alliance mother's aide, who taught the family new budgeting, housekeeping, and communications skills. Another young mother speaks of her own trauma-



childhood as an unwanted orphan and victim of sex abuse and neglect, determined to provide a sheltered life for her own child. A middle-aged woman tells of her struggle to survive and give birth in the destitute circumstances following release from prison. A violent, abusing father is described by another who expresses the desire to base her own parenting on a better model. The final participant who had overcome a suicide attempt, a broken marriage, and physical rejection of her child, affirms a renewed ability to respect herself and love others.

Child Abuse: Police Intervention. 26 min., color, 1980. Producer: Cavalcade Productions for the University of Washington Sexual Assault Center, Harborview Medical Center, Seattle. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Presents three situations dramatizing problems related to child abuse that confront law enforcement officers. The interventions are not intended to be perfect, but rather are designed to provoke discussion about strategies and techniques that are effective in child abuse investigations. Also illustrates the multi-disciplinary cooperation needed among the police, protective services, school personnel, and medical professionals.

Child Molestation — When to Say No. 14 min., color, 1978. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Using a series of vignettes, shows children that there are people who are child molesters and teaches them how they can protect themselves against molesters and what to do if approached.

A preschool child is offered money by a stranger in exchange for his company on a "ride"; a young girl is invited alone by a male neighbor into his apartment but will not comply unless her mother comes too; a child is approached by a man while she is bicycling on the street; and a young girl resists the attempts by her stepfather to engage in sexual activity. These stories are used to teach children when to say "no." To report suspicious incidents to police, parents, or a trusted adult, and to never accept money or treats from strangers. Interviews with the children are used to bring out an understanding of what child

molesters do at a level understandable to children and in a way that won't frighten them. The film explains how telling the police or other adults about a molester can help other children, and how to know when a person, a stranger or a person that is close, may be acting strange by such signs as touching and bugging children in a dangerous way.

Cry For Help — Protective Services and the Neglected Child. 20 min., color, 1978. Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Sponsor: American Humane Association. Distributor: AIMS Instructional Media.

Uses three typical child neglect cases to dramatize the realities, frustrations, and occasional successes involved in child protective services work. Aimed at the beginning social worker.

A new, overworked and undertrained case worker learns in the first case a common pattern of neglect — a family overwhelmed by economic stress — and finds that he must rescue the child by helping the family, despite the proud refusal of assistance by the child's parents.

Cry of Pain. 15 min., color, 1977. Director: J. Allen. Producer: American Lutheran Church Women for Aid Association for Lutherans. Distributor: Mass Media Ministries.

Presents discussions with abusive parents, who reveal their reasons for abusing their children and suggest programs which might reduce the incidence of child abuse.

The interviews with the abusive parents show that they are aware of their problem, but many of them claim that they themselves were abused, either physically or sexually, as children. The parents suggest the need for programs to help them with their childrearing. Hotlines, crisis centers, day-care centers, the encouragement of self-reporting, and counseling programs were suggested as approaches which may help reduce the incidence of child abuse. Several parents mentioned the need for more crisis shelters, where they could leave their children temporarily, so they would be able to deal with personal crises without endangering the child. Another possible alternative is the development of shelter homes, where group mothers teach the

real mothers how to interact with their children, as well as monitor the children and show them how to relate to siblings and parents.

Difficult Defense. 14 min., color, 1977. Producer: University of Kansas Bureau of Child Research. Sponsor: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Distributor: University of Kansas.

Produced for attorneys, discusses the issues, both moral and legal, involved in defending abusive parents or representing the abused child in a child abuse case.

Physician in Court. 31 min., color, 1976. Distributor: Cornell University.

Aimed at improving the expert witness testimony of physicians at child abuse and neglect hearings, demonstrates the interrogation techniques and conditions encountered in the courtroom.

Presented in two settings, the film opens with a pretrial briefing of a physician witness by the prosecuting attorney and continues in the courtroom where the testimony is given. The prosecuting attorney outlines steps in the procedure from establishing expert witness qualifications through initial testimony to cross-examination. The witness is encouraged to relax, offer unequivocal statements of his expert opinion, refer to his notes on the case, and qualify responses to the defense attorney with explanatory information. The courtroom scene focuses on the physician's ability to affirm his qualifications and support his conclusive diagnosis under cross-questioning.

Police Investigation of Child Abuse. 12 min., color, 1980. Producer: Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto under a grant from the Ministry of Community and Social Services, Government of Ontario. Distributor: Lawren Productions.

Defines the law regarding child abuse in the province of Ontario where the laws are quite similar to those in the United States. For training purposes, it is recommended that this film be used in conjunction with "An Unexplained Injury," the core drama in the series.

Protective Services For Abused and Neglected Children. 174 min. (6 parts, 29 min. each), color, video, 1974. Distributor: Texas Department of Human Resources.

A series of six videocassettes, including a panel discussion on the history of protective services for abused children, characteristics of abuse, community involvement, and legal and communication issues.

Following an overview of the Texas department of public welfare's role in child abuse cases and an introduction to the nature of protective services for abused and neglected children, various topics are addressed by a panel of social service professionals. These topics include the hartered child, characteristics of abuse and abusive families, emotional neglect, living with abuse in abusive families, intake procedures, community involvement and responsibility, implications of the law, and communication problems. Provides an examination of the history of child abuse, the development of federal and state policy regarding abuse and reporting procedures, and the nature and scope of existing efforts in the area of protective services. Intended to be an element of a comprehensive training seminar on child abuse treatment and intervention.

Sexual Abuse of Children. 29 min., color, video, n.d. Producer: WNED-TV, Buffalo. Distributor: PBS Video.

Social workers Linda Sanford (founder and director of Seattle's Rape Prevention Forum) and Florence Rusb talk about the incidence of sexual abuse of children among family members and neighbors. They explain how to tell a child about molestation, and discuss identifying the abuser. Sandra Elkin is the moderator. From the series "Woman."

Social Context of Child Abuse. 10 min., color, 1976. Producer: Cornell University Family Life Development Center. Distributor: Cornell University.

Identifies and illustrates the social norms that promote and perpetuate the phenomenon of child abuse in our society.

A child abuse services worker at a children's abuse center discusses the familiar tensions experienced by all members of our society aspiring to live up to its values. For some, an unfortunate compounding of failures results in frustrations and angers that find expression through violence upon their children. High parental expectations in childhood, severe criticism, misleading material goals, and work dissatisfaction cause and perpetuate low individual self-esteem. Competitiveness, the foundation of our society, breeds disregard for the common good, isolation, and feelings of inadequacy that find an outlet through misplaced anger and abuse, channeled down to someone less powerful by status, race,

sex, or age. The defenseless child is victimized at the very heart of this power structure. The children's abuse center works from this perspective of child abuse and its causes. The staff serves the community by helping abusing parents regain their self-respect. As the narrator discusses the above ideas, the film shows familiar settings of homes, schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods, with people in everyday activities.

The War Of The Eggs. 27 min., color, 1971. Producer: Father Elwood Keeser. Sponsor: Paulist Productions. Distributor: Association Films.

A dramatic film concerning child hattering. A husband and wife come to understand each other and accept responsibility for what they have done through the gentle questioning of a psychiatrist.

Whose Child Is This? 28 min., color, 1979. Producer: Junior League of Louisville KY. Distributor: Learning Corporation of America.

A dramatic film concerned with the issue of child abuse. A teacher notices bruises on the back of one of her 9-year-old pupils. Suspecting child abuse, the teacher consults a protective services agency which sends a social worker to the child's home. Realizing that the parents are guilty of child abuse, the social worker removes the child to foster care. After a court hearing, at

which the parents agree to go to a counseling program at a family agency, the child is returned to their care.

Wife Beating. 27 min., color, 1971. Director: Gerald Polikoff. Producer: News. Distributor: Films Incorporated.

Examines the psychology of wife beating and the emotional as well as physical repercussions on women and their children. Some police forces are being trained to handle what are euphemistically "domestic disturbances," and sheltered abused wives are being established as the final solution is still miles away.

An Unexplained Injury. 31 min., color, 1980. Producer: Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto under a grant from the Ministry of Community and Social Services, Government of Ontario. Distributor: Lawren Productions.

This is the core drama of a package of seven films and trainers manuals developed for training professionals in identifying and reporting of child abuse. In Canada, the films have been four times as popular in the United States, as laws and regulations are similar in most respects. The film follows a specific case of child abuse with commentary that allows understanding of contributing factors. The film improves to the point where the child returns home. See also, "Police Investigation of Child Abuse."

Terrorism and Hostages

Hostage: An Endless Terror. 40 min., color, 1978. Producer: ABC-TV. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

Retraces six incidents in which hostages were seized and used as pawns in a deadly game of terrorist blackmail. In each case, the story is told largely by the people who were there, who were captured and survived. Examines the motivation of terrorists and the psychological impact on those captured.

Surviving Hostage Situations. 28 min., color video 1978. Producer: MTI Teleprograms. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Business executives, who are potential victims of political terrorism and kidnapping are instructed by this slide and videocassette program in techniques for surviving a hostage situation.

Political attacks on corporate executives have been increasing due to their vulnerability and their symbolic value for terrorist propaganda purposes. This training program provides a frame of reference for executives that should mitigate the shock of victimization and assist in the decision-making at

crucial moments of a crisis. Deliberately-planned kidnappings are examined for techniques that will ensure the well-being of the victim.

Terrorism: The World at Bay. 119 min., color, video, 1978. Producer: WHYY-TV, Philadelphia. Distributor: PBS Video.

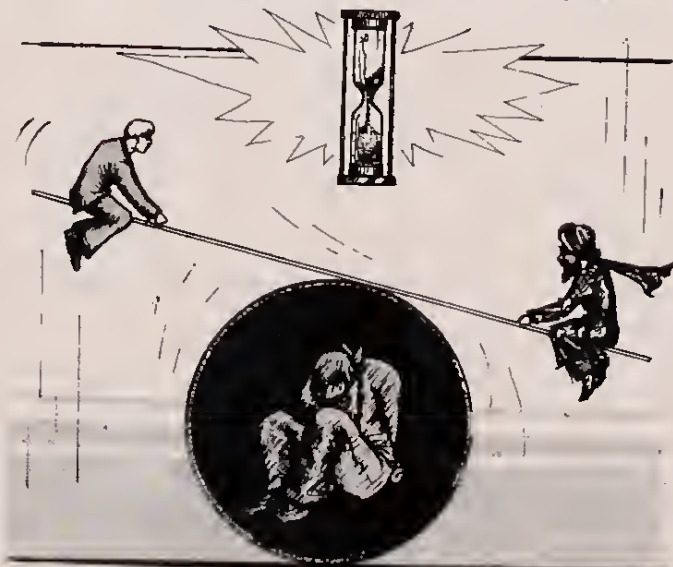
An investigation of the causes and effects of worldwide terrorism on people, governments, diplomacy and political decision-making. Originally broadcast live, the program seeks solutions to this international problem by incorporating segments from a number of locations in Europe and the Mideast and bringing together government leaders, academic experts, journalists and individuals with direct personal experience in terrorist activity. The program surveys terrorist incidents such as the massacre at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, the Entebbe rescue, the Hanafi takeover in Washington, and takes up the questions of how negotiations should be carried out with terrorist groups and the involvement of the news media. Participants include: (from Philadelphia) James Hoge,

the Chicago Sun-Times, Marc Shestack, the Philadelphia Inquirer (from Jerusalem) General Shlomo Chief of Israeli Military Intelligence General Rechavim Ze'Ev, former visor to Israeli Prime Minister Rabin counter-terrorism policy; Roy Yishai, political correspondent; Ariel Merari, University of Tel Aviv (from London) Peter Janke, the Institute for the Study of Conflict.

Time of the Jackals. 51 min., 1976. Director: Les Rose. Producer: CTV Television Network. Distributor: Films Incorporated.

Aims to promote understanding of causes of transnational terrorism and the dangers of overreaction to terrorism.

The re-creation of the 1975 attack on the ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna, Austria, provides some understanding of the goals and methods of terrorists. A general such criminals is to force nations to assume the intolerable character of a police state. The methods of achieving this goal include the creation of a within the government, which leadership to display military strength which is incompatible with democracies. The reenactment of the Vienna raid indicates the transnational character of the terrorists who apparently aided by such divers as the Cuban Secret Service, the government of Libya. Weapons of the Vienna incident may have been gleaned in Libyan diplomatic immunity. Security for the OPEC offices was inadequate, with only two armed men inside the building. Although the Austrian government was able to quickly to the incident by dispatching 500 commandos from an anti-air unit, the terrorists' use of force necessitated a compromise solution: the terrorists and several hostages were permitted to escape. The spot where the terrorists are still unknown.



Safety, First Aid and Emergency Response

Bicycle Safety: The Rules of the Road. 12 min., color, 1976. Producer: Centron Corporation. Distributor: Centron Films.

Covers safe bicycle practices for elementary level bike riders, laws applicable to bicycle drivers and the meaning of street signs and signals. Stresses that bicycle drivers must follow the same rules as drivers of motor vehicles. Also stresses that since bicycle drivers are more vulnerable than drivers of motor vehicles, in heavy traffic bicycle riders may want to walk the bike and follow the pedestrian rules.



Bicycling on the Safe Side. 16 min., color, 1974. Director: Vaughn Ohern. Producer: Ramsgate Films. Distributor: Ramsgate Films.

Illustrates principles of bicycle safety, using a 10-speed bike.

The Big Wheel. 10 min., color, 1976. Producer: Sid Davis, SRS Productions. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

An innovative teacher decides to make a class project out of an investigation into what caused a student's bicycle accident. The class teaches itself not just hiking rules, but the need to cooperate with society in all endeavors.

Bike-Wise to be Sure. 14 min., color, 1974. Producer: Centron Corporation. Distributor: Centron Films.

Explores the benefits of bicycle riding, how to select and maintain a bicycle, and bicycle safety rules.

Defensive Bicycle Rider. 10 min., color, n.d. Producer: Sid Davis, SRS Productions in cooperation with the National Safety Council. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

grams.

Teaches the rules of defensive riding through the eyes and experience of an eighth grader.

Defensive Bicycle Riding. 10 min., color, n.d. Producer: Sid Davis, SRS Productions in cooperation with the National Safety Council. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

The rules of defensive bicycle riding through the eyes and actual riding experience of two boys who learn how to handle a bicycle safely in traffic.

First Aid: Drug Emergency. 16 min., color, 1979. Director: Tom Smith. Producer: Churchill Films. Distributor: Churchill Films.

Demonstrates what to do in the principal kinds of emergencies: 1) a drug overdose where a victim stops breathing; 2) a psychological emergency created by an adverse reaction to a hallucinogenic drug, in this case, PCP.

First on the Scene. 14 min., color, 1978. Producer: L.A. County Films. Dis-

tributor: Ramsgate Films.

Shows what to do during the first critical minutes of a traffic accident before professional help arrives. Demonstrates the basics of getting help, maintaining traffic control, and checking accident victims for breathing, bleeding, and shock.

Halloween Safety. 11 min., color, 1977. Producer: Centron Corporation. Distributor: Centron Films.

Warns children of the special dangers of Halloween — traffic hazards as well as dangers from certain treats — and provides them with clear, complete and persuasive instructions on how to avoid these dangers.

Motorcycle Safety and Courtesy in Traffic. 23 min., color, 1973. Producer: Centron Corporation. Distributor: Centron Films.

Aims to help the beginning motorcycle rider handle his machine safely and courteously in traffic.

Ride On. 14 min., color, 1973. Producer: McGraw-Hill Films. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

A humorous look at bicycle safety. Focuses on a hike rodeo where children demonstrate do's and don'ts of modern hike safety. Attention centers on "high hazard" situations and the attitudes needed to steer successfully through them.

Safety on Street and Sidewalk. 11 min., color, 1976. Producer: Centron Corporation. Distributor: Centron Films. Provides elementary viewers with a solid and extensive background in basic pedestrian safety techniques.

Tripping on Two (Wheels). 25 min., color, 1976. Producer: Professional Arts. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Describes "Trip Tips," including defensive riding, avoiding hazards, how to see and be seen, rules of the road, etc. Asks students to identify the characteristics of bicycling; to predict the consequences of traffic encounters; and to decide how to respond and execute the riding task.

The Vital Link. 15 min., color, 1976. Producer: L.A. County Films. Distributor: Ramsgate Films.

Illustrates the importance of prompt action following a medical emergency. Shows a number of situations where accident victims are helped because someone knows what services are available and how to get them fast.

Who Do You Tell? 11 min., color, 1979. Producer: J. Gary Mitchell. Distributor: MTI Teleprograms.

Designed for children ages 6 to 11, this film uses cartoon characters and interviews with children to explain the nature and functions of a support network and its use.

Using a family or community support network can help children cope with varied problems and emergencies. Children are shown discussing what they would do if they were lost, if a fire broke out, or if they found someone following them and felt threatened. They also discuss their own solutions to family problems of drug abuse, parental violence, or being touched when they do not want to be.

Fire Science

Arson — Communities Fight Back. 25 min., color, 1980. Producer: National Fire Protection Association. Distributor: National Fire Protection Association.

Probes into the actions some communities take to reduce arson losses. The successful programs examined are presently in effect in New York City, Virginia, Texas, Connecticut, and Southern California. The programs described include such topics as reward programs for information leading to the conviction of arsonists, techniques of identifying arson-prone properties, creating public awareness and response to the problem, and advancing mutual cooperation between police, fire departments, the insurance industry, prosecuting agencies, and the media.

Arson Investigation. 22 min., color, 1979. Director: Lawrence Resenhlm. Producer: Richard Winn, Gordon Massingham. Sponsor: National Fire Protection Association. Distributor: National Fire Protection Association.

Documents suggested procedures in investigating arson cases. Follows Robert Carter, NFPA's chief fire investigator, as he gathers evidence in a simulated arson fire. Stresses the need to develop a systematic approach to arson investigation, and the importance of gathering evidence for successful arson prosecutions.

The Beverly Hills Supper Club Fire, A Case for Code Enforcement. 15 min.,

color, 1980. Distributor: National Fire Protection Association.

Aims to underscore the need for strict adherence to life safety and building codes on the part of owners/managers of places of public assembly. Includes actual TV news footage taken the night of the fire and animated sequences that illustrate smoke spread and evacuation routes used by both employees and guests of the elegant supper club.

A Day to Remember. 28 min., color, 1979. Producer: Ray Jewell. Distributor: Film Communicators.

The dramatic story of a rookie straight from the Firefighters Academy and a veteran with 18 years on the force. Packed with action as well as information, the film emphasizes "why" along with "how to," clearly illustrating training points important for rookies and veteran firefighters alike.

Firesafety For The Elderly. 18 min., color, 1978. Producer: Rediscovery Productions. Distributor: National Fire Protection Association.

Focuses on the special problems of the elderly in fire emergencies—and offers some solutions. Stresses that through education, the elderly can learn to prevent most of the accidents that give rise to fires, and learn to respond better in any fire emergency.

The Great Chelsea Fire. 35 min., color, 1974. Producer: National Fire

Protection Association. Distributor: National Fire Protection Association.

A study of the October 14, 1973 Chelsea (MA) fire. Documents the conditions that caused the conflagration, the fire fighting operations, the losses, and the lessons to be learned from this tragic blaze.

Hospitals Don't Burn Down. 24 min., color, 1979. Director: Brian Trenchard-Smith. Producer: Film Australia. Distributor: Pyramid Films.

Graphically depicts what can happen when a hospital catches fire. Follows the fatal sequence of an initial breakdown in daily discipline—a careless smoker—which leads to a fire developing with explosive rapidity. Once under way, the fire exacts its toll: lack of preplanned safety measures cannot be made up for by any amount of heroic rescue efforts.

Learn Not To Burn. 9 min., color, 1976. Producer: Tatham-Laird and Kudner. Distributor: National Fire Protection Association.

Actor Dick Van Dyke points out potential fire hazards in the home—gasoline storage, wiring, smoldering—and gives lifesaving advice on planning an escape.

The National Fire Drill. 30 min., color, 1978. Director: Les Rose. Producer: Don McQueen. Distributor: CTV Television Network.

Host Jack McGaw challenges viewers

to respond with the correct course of action to a number of domestic fire situations, each being presented visually.

Responding to Bomb Threat Calls. 10 min., color, 1979. Producer: Region P Training Task Force. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Teaches caution, accuracy and instills a sense of responsibility. Covers questioning the victim of the threat, dispatching police, fire personnel and bomb technicians to the scene; discusses securing the areas and evacuating the building. Of special note is the illustration depicting the methodical way to search the premises for a bomb.

Winning the War on Arson. 15 min., color, 1980. Director: Wendy Wood. Producer: Aetna Life & Casualty. Distributor: Aetna Life & Casualty.

Explores the dimensions of the country's fastest growing crime and focuses on how two communities, Seattle and New Haven, are taking on the arsonist.

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Forensic Science

Firearm Evidence Collection. 10 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Illustrates the type of firearm evidence which may be discovered at a crime scene. Shows the special techniques required for collecting and preserving firearm evidence needed for laboratory analysis. Because proper evidence collection techniques result in better cases in court, this film encourages the investigating officer to obtain that evidence in a manner making it readily admissible in a court of law.

Both handgun and shoulder weapon techniques are included. Closeup photography is used to illustrate the type of evidence to be collected. Crime laboratory macrophotographs made for comparison purposes are incorporated to show the type of distinctive marks which firearms leave on bullets, shells and cartridges.

Inked Fingerprints. 11 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone

Productions. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Aims to describe the physical characteristics of fingerprints and to show their unique patterns. The importance of making a good set of quality fingerprints is explained. Shows the proper materials, equipment, and techniques required to obtain inked fingerprint records.

Making Your Own Evidence Collection Kit. 11 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

What do the following have in common? Notepaper, six-inch ruler, fold out magnifying glass, string, pillboxes, paper bags, vials, rubber gloves, vacutainers and hemo sticks? The answer is they are all part of the Evidence Collection Kit. Shows officers how to assemble their own evidence collection kits. Many of the items included in both the "basic kit" and the "standard kit" can be purchased locally at pharmacies, hardware stores and from local police equipment stores.

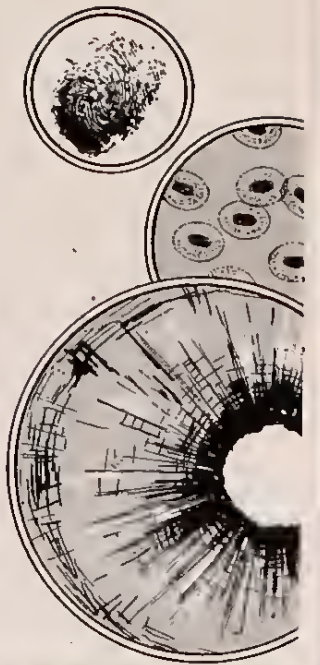
This film by no means lists all of the items needed — there is no ideal kit — for evidence collection, but it is a start for the officer who has no equipment.

Trace Evidence Collection. 10 min., color, 1980. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone Productions. Distributor: Charles S. MacCrone Productions.

Acquaints the investigating officer with various techniques for finding and handling trace evidence during an investigation of a crime. Investigation files contain numerous case histories stressing the importance of properly handling trace evidence in proving a case against a suspect or clearing an innocent person.

Of special note is the thorough description on how to make a "bindle," a folded piece of paper that turns into an excellent container for small items like powders, chips, hairs, etc.

The purpose of this film is to encourage investigating officers to collect and preserve trace evidence using proper procedures, equipment and containers.



Criminal Justice — General

And Justice For All. 14 min., color, n.d. Producer: National Science Foundation. Distributor: Modern Talking Picture Service.

Deals with funded research investigating the problem of access to the legal system. Assesses such remedies as small claims court, pretrial counseling, preventive law, and prepaid legal plans.

Crime. 19 min., color, 1976. Distributor: Document Associates.

The fear of crime in the streets is increasing at an alarming rate; and problems of crime control are becoming more complex. In the United States, most crime is not reported; and it is doubtful if one serious crime in fifty results in a conviction. Complicating matters is the problem of so-called "white collar" transgressions. The profits of syndicate activity now total more than the profits of General Motors. As our technology becomes more effective only scientists may one day have what it takes to be big-time criminals.

Crime and The Criminal. 33 min., color, 1973. Producer: Learning Corporation of America. Distributor: Learning Corporation of America.

Edited from the feature-film *In Cold Blood*, directed by Richard Brooks. Raises the question: To what extent should society allow understanding of the criminal's motivations and sympathy for the man to influence its laws and its sense of justice? Begins with convicted murderer Perry Smith talking about his own family history of failure and brutality, then dramatizes Smith's role in the murder of the Clutter family.

The Gun: Pro and Con. 51 min., color, 1977. Producer: ABC News. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

Examines the basic arguments in the gun control controversy. No agreement is reached, but much of the emotion and many of the catch phrases are stripped from this controversial issue.

In Search of Justice. 28 min., color, 1978. Producer: Terry Sanders. Sponsor: American Bar Association. Distributor:

Modern Talking Picture Service.

Examines the workings of, and public attitudes toward, our legal system; and the people, the lawyers, who are its foundation.

The Criminal Justice Test. 60 min., color, video, 1974. Producer: Connecticut Public Television. Distributor: PBS Video.

A documentary and viewer quiz investigating the criminal justice system in the United States. The program raises questions about the seriousness of the crime problem, the effectiveness of the police, the cost and necessity of prisons and the efficiency of the courts. Documentary segments were filmed in the streets, police stations, courts and prisons of Connecticut. Viewers are invited to test their knowledge of the facts shown in the program through a four-part quiz. Questions are posed in the following categories: crime and criminals, police, courts and correction. Answers are given at the conclusion of each segment, enabling home viewers to check their own scores and compare them with a cross-section studio audience also taking the test. The program was produced in cooperation with the Connecticut Department of Corrections. It was written by William Cockerham, a police reporter for the *Hartford Courant*.

International Tribunals on Crimes Against Women. 29 min., color, video, 1977. Producer: WNED-TV, Buffalo. Distributor: PBS Video.

The investigation of crimes against women by two international tribunals is discussed by their organizers, Diana Russell and Judith Friedlander. Russell was one of the founders of the International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women held in Brussels in 1976, and is the co-author of "Crimes Against Women: The Proceedings of the International Tribunal." Friedlander helped organize the New York Tribunal, which was established as a support council for the world meeting. The tribunals considered subjects ranging from forced motherhood to the workload of working women to medical crimes. Sandra Elkin

is the moderator. From the series "Woman."

Issues In Crime and Justice: Crime and Cities. 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

A panel of three people discuss why rural areas do have lower crime rates than urban areas in Oklahoma. One of the major factors may be better crime reporting in the urban area by police officers. Another factor may be the closer contact between the officer and the citizen in the rural area. In urban areas there is a greater opportunity for crime, given the profusion of material goods. The vast majority of people in one survey, however, stated they felt safe in their homes whether those homes were in urban areas or rural areas.

Issues In Crime And Justice: Crime And Judicial Discretion. 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Probes the effect that determinate and indeterminate sentencing in Oklahoma can have on crime rates, and whether parole may be on its way out.

Should punishment fit the crime of the criminal? With first timers, one panelist states that it should fit the individual; with recidivists it should fit the crime. Few other societies allow such disparity in the sentencing process as occurs in the U.S. There are some 80 factors that can influence sentencing, such as circumstances surrounding the crime, prior criminal record, seriousness of the offense, and character of the defendant.

Issues In Crime And Justice: Do Moral Standards Influence Crime? 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Focuses on the causes of breakdowns that result in Oklahoma crime rate increases.

According to one poll, 41% of

respondents believe that the pauper's home life are the biggest factor in crime rate increase. Eighteen percent believe that the second largest category, lack of tough law enforcement, is the reason. The influence of drug employment, and lack of parental supervision are reasons given by people in on the tape. Three panelists discuss whether it is social conditions, or the moral fabric that is the factor.

Issues In Crime And Justice: Traditional Values Inhibit Crime? 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Explores whether a drift away from traditional values is contributing to an increasing crime rate in Oklahoma. Between 1969 and 1974 there was a 30% national increase in the rate of thefts. This, many believe, is indicative of a general trend toward the erosion of traditional values and family mobility, opportunity for crime, and some panelists on the tape believe this is a determining factor. Another point of view holds that the family lives in the environment contributes to the increase in crime rate and family breakdown.

Issues In Crime And Justice: Assistance — Does It Reduce Crime? 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Focuses on the effect of LEAA funding on crime prevention and control.

Two Oklahoma police chiefs even though the state crime rate jumped 240% from 1969 to 1974, funded programs have been reduced. These claims are supported by three panelists who debate the virtues of LEAA. The criminal justice experts and planning aspects of LEAA

a benefit. They question, however, the spending of funds on technological equipment and firepower.

Issues In Crime And Justice: Justice—Equality Before The Law. 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Centers on whether the Oklahoma criminal justice system is really just and equal to all.

"Should the present system be abolished?" Asked three panelists on this tape. Inequality, according to one judge interviewed, is rampant in the system. Equality of sentencing is not present, imparting the concept of two systems: rich man's justice and poor man's justice. Poor people and minorities often get longer sentences, while women often receive lesser sentences for comparable crimes. The rights of the victim of a crime are also explored by the panelists.

Issues In Crime And Justice: Organized Crime. 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Dwells on the scope and problem presented by organized crime in Oklahoma.

Organized crime in the state is relatively scant and has focused on vending machine operations and gambling in the Eastern part of the state. Three panelists including a state bureau of investigation police officer, a university professor, and a sociologist present their ideas on the subject, and why it does not receive the sort of attention it deserves. The colorful cowboy image is one factor leading to this situation. State law enforcement officials, the panelists believe, should step up their organized crime fighting efforts.

Issues In Crime And Justice: White Collar Crime. 30 min., color, video, 1976. Director: K. Harries. Sponsor: Oklahoma Humanities Committee. Distributor: Oklahoma State University.

Probes the extent and effect of white

collar crime in Oklahoma.

White collar crime has an enormous social cost, in its erosion of social values and respect for authority. The best way to fight it is through community awareness. Although the crime is a low visibility one, its costs are much greater than that caused by index crimes. White collar criminals often have the means to obtain private attorneys, are the least likely to go to jail, and are given preference in bail.

Kent State, May 1970. 23 min., color, 1972. Producer: Synesthetics, Inc. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

Stills and a rarely shown 8mm sequence trace the incidents of a turbulent weekend of student protest at Kent State University that culminated in the deaths of four students and the wounding of nine others by National Guardsmen. What factors led to this tragedy? What should the National Guardsmen have done?

The Minnesota Citizens Review Commission On The F.B.I. 29 min., b/w, video, n.d. Producer: University Community Video. Distributor: University Community Video.

Presents selected testimony and panel discussion from the Minnesota Citizens' Review Commission on the F.B.I., a group which focused on alleged reports of F.B.I. infiltration of emerging political groups and labor unions, illegal harassment and provocation of Native Americans on their own reservations, and the inadequate investigations that followed the deaths of important American Indian leaders.

Proper Handling of the Rape Victim by Police. 10 min., color, 1981. Producer: Edmund Di Meglio. Distributor: Studio 12 Motion Pictures.

Illustrates how the police officer who responds to a rape call sets the tone of the investigation. If he or she acts disbelieving, or brusque because of embarrassment, the victim may feel so humiliated she refuses to go through with the further questioning and examinations that are necessary to prosecute the crime.

Sex for Sale: The Urban Battleground. 45 min., color, 1977. Producer: ABC News. Distributor: CRM/McGraw-Hill Films.

Examines the impact of pornography and prostitution in urban areas. Maintains that wherever establishments catering to X-rated sex flourish, associated problems, such as extortion and drug sales, also proliferate. Civil libertarians argue that such businesses are protected by the First Amendment, while community spokesmen defend their declining older businesses pleading harassment.

Should Your State Carry Out the Death Sentence? 59 min., color, video, 1977-79. Producer: WGBH-TV, Boston. Distributor: PBS Video.

This question is debated by pro advocate Avi Nelson, conservative Boston area media commentator, and con advocate Margaret Marshall, a Boston attorney. Witnesses favoring the death penalty are attorney Arthur Shuman Jr. and Dale Volker, New York State Senator. Witnesses testifying against the death penalty are Don Reid, publisher emeritus of the *Huntsville Item*, and Alan M. Dershowitz, a Harvard law professor. The moderator is Michael Dukakis, former governor of Massachusetts. From the series "The Advocates."

Sisters in Crime. 29 min., color, video, n.d. Producer: WNED-TV, Buffalo. Distributor: PBS Video.

Criminologist Freda Adler explains why the crime rate among women is increasing several times faster than the male crime rate and discusses her philosophy that female passivity is a myth. She also talks about the growing numbers of all-women gangs (such as the "granny bangers" in London, who attack elderly women), the need for women in law enforcement, and the lack of rehabilitation facilities in women's prisons. Sandra Elkin is the moderator. From the series "Woman."

TV on Trial. 119 min., color, video, 1978. Producer: WPBT-TV, Miami. Dis-

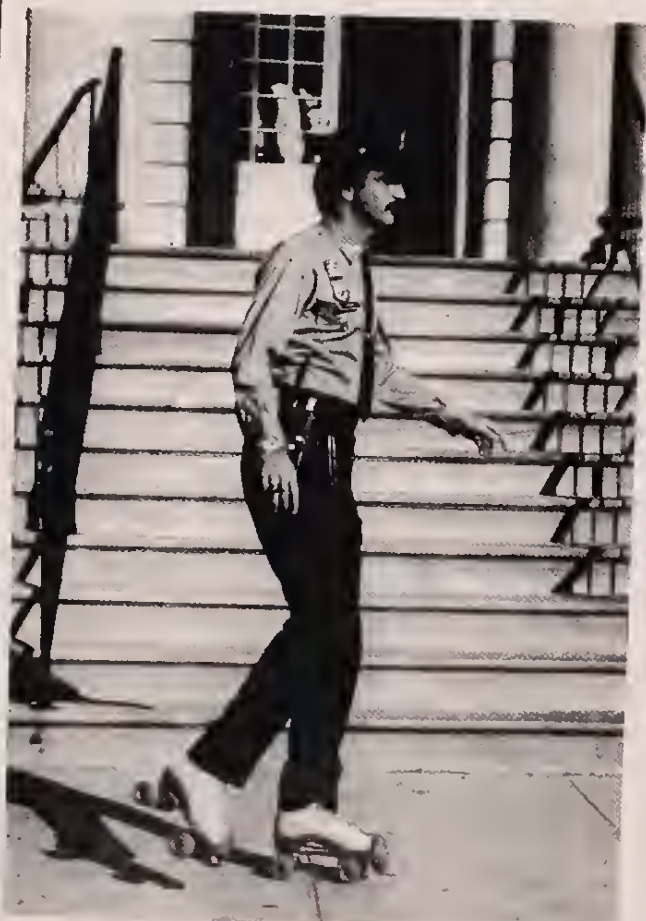
tributor: PBS Video.

A documentary on the trial of 15-year-old Ronny Zamora for the murder of his 82-year-old next-door neighbor, Elinor Haggart, during an attempted robbery.

The trial drew national attention because it was televised as part of an experimental program in Florida that allows cameras in the courtroom without the consent of participants, and because television itself was a key element in the defense presentation. Zamora's attorney contended that the young man was addicted to violent crime programs on television, which influenced him to commit the murder. This documentary presents the most significant moments of the nine-day trial, from defense attorney Ellis Rubin's opening statements to the sentencing by presiding Judge Paul Baker. Host Richard Reeves, political commentator and National Editor of *Esquire* *Fortnightly*, guides viewers through trial highlights, introduces witnesses as they take the stand and explains how the State and defense attorneys built their cases. In addition to the actual trial coverage, the program includes a post-trial session with the judge and jury discussing the trial and the use of cameras in the courtroom. Dr. George Gerbner, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School of Communications and a leading authority on television's effect on society, explains why he has taken a stand against the televising of trials.

Writing On The Wall. 54 min., color, 1978. Producer: BBC. Distributor: Time-Life Video.

What is the relationship between crime and architecture? Are vandalism and bad housing design related? American professor Oscar Newman equates skyscraper living with rising crime. Many new U.S. housing projects are unsafe to live in and are now being demolished. Are architects in other countries duplicating American mistakes and, if so, how will it affect the crime rate there?



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CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

New 'Procedures':

Stuckey sticks to basics in updated justice textbook

Procedures In The Justice System, Second Edition. By Gilbert B. Stuckey. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company. 1980. 269 pp. \$14.95.

Procedures in the Justice System is an updated version of the first edition published in 1976. In the preface, Stuckey states clearly that since the publication of the first edition, new

legislative enactments and court decisions have changed many rules of criminal procedure. The author has incorporated these changes in the second edition.

The new edition is divided into 17 separate chapters on the various phases and steps in the criminal process, as well as an initial chapter which discusses the historical development of laws and crime

causation. The remainder of the chapters cover such topics as arrest, initial appearance, pleas, venue, jury and public trial, confrontation, pretrial motions, plea negotiations, trial participants and procedure, verdicts, appeal procedures, counsel, sentencing, extradition, extraordinary writs, and a very brief discussion of juvenile justice.

As in the first edition, each chapter contains a series of review questions, as well as a number of questions that may be used by students and instructors to review criminal procedures that have application strictly to local practices. The second edition comes with an instructor's manual which contains chapter objectives, chapter outlines, teaching and study aids, pertinent appellate court decisions, and a complete test bank including true-false, multiple choice, and fill-in questions. Also available for the California instructor (for whom it appears the text was written) is a special supplement containing pertinent California appellate court case citations as well as applicable sections from the California penal code.

Stuckey has written extensively, primarily in the legal aspects of the criminal justice sciences. His books are useful for teachers at the police academy and lower division (community college) levels, and this second edition would fit into courses at these types of institutions. The changes in criminal procedures since 1976 have largely been incorporated into the text. The table of

cases referred to by the author contains references to all of the pertinent decisions from a national constitutional perspective. However, for the instructor who wishes to give the student an in-depth exposure to case rationales, judicial philosophy, and some of the flavor of the thinking of the United States Supreme Court justices, this book is not the one to select. I strongly suspect that Stuckey did not have this in mind when he prepared either edition.

As in the first edition, the law is presented in a competent, straightforward manner, too often giving the impression that it is set in concrete or not subject to future interpretation, alteration, or discard by future Supreme Courts. I personally do not find this to be of much concern given the presence of a competent instructor to expound on the meaning of court decisions and their overt and hidden impacts on the criminal justice sciences.

Overall, Stuckey has produced a good updated version of the first edition which likely will find wide usage in community colleges and lower-division criminal procedure courses. It is well written and follows a logical sequence in presentation of the chapter topics. Gilbert Stuckey has always written in a competent and accurate manner, and the second edition of *Procedures In The Justice System* is no exception.

— George Felkenes
Dean, School of Applied Arts & Sciences
California State University, Long Beach

Latest entry to administration sweepstakes is highly touted

Introduction to Police Administration: A Systems/Behavioral Approach. By Robert Sheehan and Gary W. Cordner. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. 1979. 479 pp.

This text by Sheehan and Cordner is well developed, clearly written and authoritative source for students concerned with police organization and administration. The text covers 14 chapters dealing with police procedures, including a systems approach to police administration, the basic principles of police organization, basic functions of police management, leadership in the police organization, and basic issues in police administration.

Among the special features liberally sprinkled throughout this text are the inclusion of learning objectives for each chapter; standards for police developed

by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and case studies. There are also numerous charts and photographs which are well placed throughout the text for further explanation of what the authors are attempting to accomplish.

Overall, the text provides the reader with a clear and comprehensive understanding of the administrative processes of police in American society. Sheehan and Cordner's work represents an important contribution to the growing literature on police administration, and is recommended for serious consideration by anyone interested in that area.

—William D. Parker
Director, Criminal Justice Program
Central State University
Edmond, Oklahoma

Survey of Japanese culture yields police tips

Japan as Number One: Lessons for America. By Ezra F. Vogel. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press (hbk), Harper Colophon Books (pb). 272 pp.

In all probability, most students and practitioners of law enforcement will overlook this book, since only one of its ten chapters deals specifically with crime and the criminal justice system. This is a pity, since the book taken as a whole presents a comprehensive and convincing picture of a society which has its crime problem under control. Although the population of Japan is approximately half that of the United States, the U.S. reports four-and-a-half times the murder rate, five times as many rapes per capita, and 105 times as many robberies.

Perhaps even more impressive, the Japanese crime rate has been declining since 1946, and is now approximately half of what it was in that year — this in spite of the fact that Japan has been subjected to rapid social change, is heavily industrialized, highly urbanized, and densely populated, and has a cultural history of violence which is perpetuated in contemporary television and film.

Ezra Vogel points out a number of characteristics of the Japanese police which American police administrators might well find worthy of consideration.

Among these are a recruitment procedure which demands high levels of personal commitment as well as general ability; high standards of courtesy and behavior accompanied by a consistent disciplinary policy; careful coordination among the police of the 47 prefectures

and the central government; a National Police Agency which supervises both the one-year recruit training program and the intensive in-service training; considerable discretion at the patrol officer level, accompanied by a system of supervision which makes the supervisor responsible for the behavior of his subordinates; and a painstaking effort to develop and maintain public trust and cooperation. These techniques appear to be effective; Japanese police are considered to be free of corruption and brutality, they command the respect of the majority of the people they serve, and they have a clearance rate that must be the envy of any American police department.

The reader who is seriously interested in crime control would, however, make a mistake in confining himself to the chapter which addresses this subject directly. In other sections, Vogel examines a number of Japanese institutions — government, education, and business — with a view toward assessing their effectiveness in providing a high quality of life. When the information on crime control is placed in this context, the lesson is clear: the police, regardless of how proficient they are, cannot do the job all by themselves. The majority of the Japanese people find themselves in an environment which combines security with incentives for performance and achievement. Japanese feel that people do have a chance to succeed if they apply themselves, that society values merit and work rather than manipulation of the

system, and that compliance to norms will result in gains to themselves and their families. In other words, there is comparatively little alienation from society.

Vogel gives a relevant example to show how this trust in society is maintained. Although the Japanese clearance rate for serious crime ranges from 77 to 96 percent, Japanese punishments are mild by American standards. In 1973, approximately 95 percent of those convicted of crimes were fined, with less than five percent going to prison. The equivalent figures for the United States show that 45 percent of those convicted in Federal courts went to prison, 41 percent were allowed out on probation, and about 6 percent were fined. Thus, if one commits a serious crime in Japan, the likelihood of being caught is high, but the punishment will be relatively mild; in the United States, on the other hand, comparatively few criminals are convicted of their crimes, but those who are find themselves stringently punished.

Americans have come to doubt the effectiveness and fairness of their criminal justice system. The Japanese harbor less resentment against theirs, for they perceive punishment for wrongdoing to be relatively certain, but not so severe as to be judged unfair.

Those readers knowledgeable about the Japanese police will find themselves a bit uneasy about Vogel's heavy reliance on David Bailey's *Forces of Order*. Although Bailey's work has served most effectively to introduce Western readers

to the police of Japan, some reservations must be voiced about a book on such a sensitive subject by an author who spent only a few months in the country and spoke no Japanese. In addition, residents of some urban areas of Japan report a lower degree of police-public cooperation than that described by Vogel, and it is also true that not all observers felt that the police response to the Narita Airport riots was flawless.

In judging the book as a whole, however, these are quibbles. Vogel's own long acquaintance with Japan and his fluency in the language enable him to assess the reports of others and place them in perspective. From that perspective, he identifies a number of strategies which Japan has used to improve its national performance and which we might do well to emulate. Among these are a high level of national coordination, a concerted effort to gather information of all types, and a conscious promotion of group solidarity. Not everyone will approve of Vogel's conclusions and those who do will often find the attempt to put them into practice painful. They call for a degree of humility, centralization of power, national planning, and the deliberate creation of a sense of community that many Americans will find distasteful. Nevertheless, anyone who believes that crime is a problem for society, not just for the police, will find this volume thought-provoking, exciting, and challenging.

—Dorothy H. Bracey
Director, Criminal Justice Center
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

A nominal anticrime tactic:

It's high time for the juvenile courts to name names

Juvenile delinquency can be traced back at least 4000 years to the Code of Hammurabi (2270 B.C.), which stated: "If a son strikes a father, one shall cut off his hands." In the Roman Empire, the father had supreme authority over his own family, with the right to sell his own

PUBLIC FORUM
By LAWRENCE McMICKING

children into slavery if he so desired. Old English law permitted the execution of any person over twelve who was responsible for the theft of over twelve pence. In his "Commentaries on the Laws of England," Sir William Blackstone noted in 1899 that two 10-year-old boys were executed for murder, one 8-year-old boy was hanged for arson and a 13-year-old girl was burned to death for killing her mistress.

Obviously, we as a civilized society, have progressed immensely in our treatment of juveniles. Our policies have changed over the years in our practice of juvenile justice and few would urge our return to those catastrophic days. The courts and state legislatures are guilty of appeasement in avoiding any hint of notoriety concerning the arrest of a juvenile. In an effort to avoid the abuses against children prevalent in our early criminal courts, we now have come full circle in the juvenile justice system. In most states, police departments are for-

bidden to furnish the news media with the names of juveniles arrested, nor can they furnish their addresses, even in the case of homicide. Even if an overzealous reporter could obtain the name of a juvenile criminal, in most states he would be forbidden by law to print it.

The question might be asked, "Why protect the juvenile from having his name and address published in the paper, and thus embarrassed and labeled as a criminal?" The answer is that he is not really protected; all of his friends, close neighbors and teachers quickly hear the news of his arrest. The people who do not know about his crime are the other neighbors who, for example, might hire him as a babysitter, unaware of his arrest for child molesting. So in fact we are not really protecting him from publicity, because literally scores of people might be aware of his arrest even though the item did not appear in the local newspaper.

The police are forbidden to fingerprint and photograph juveniles whom they arrest. This law, which is in force in the vast majority of the states, is again designed to protect the juvenile. Even if a state did permit the printing and mugging of juveniles, the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not accept the fingerprints of juveniles that are forwarded to them. Are we protecting the juvenile or circumventing the police? Veteran police officers are fully aware that a juvenile will commit burglary after burglary,

sometimes 30 or 40, until he is apprehended. Delinquents are aware that the police do not have their fingerprints on file, so they operate with virtual impunity until they are caught in the act or they mature out of the criminal persuasion. If the fingerprints of a juvenile are on file and the police find their prints in another ransacked home, shouldn't they be able to arrest them on probable cause like any other criminal?

Even when a juvenile is convicted, the judge is often impeded by his lack of knowledge of the youth's prior record. Without the photos and fingerprints the police cannot link the juveniles with other crimes that will remain unsolved. Without this evidence, the judge must treat the juvenile as a first offender. Are we protecting the juvenile or allowing him to function without fear of full prosecution?

Take the following common situation. An elderly lady is attacked on a busy street corner and her purse is stolen. Routinely the police transport her to the station so that she may view photographs. She is unable to locate his picture among the hundreds shown to her. Her mugger, the thief, was a juvenile with over 20 purse snatchings to his discredit. His picture is not on file because he is a juvenile. Are we protecting the juvenile or hindering justice?

A survey conducted in 1977 by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services revealed the following:

4,857 juveniles under 16 were arrested for violent street crimes such as robbery, assault and rape. These juveniles committed 3,639 violent crimes, but 624 of these juveniles actually committed 1,443 of the crimes. Almost 13 percent of them were released for 40 percent of the crimes. 4,857 youths arrested, 2,165 of them were never heard in court, but were dismissed by probation officers. The remaining 2,692 cases, only 218 were placed on probation. Means in many jurisdictions to call each month by the probation. Many probation officers supervise many as 200 "clients." Of the released 2,395 juveniles, none were punished by the courts.

A 15-year-old New York youth released from a murder charge with his companions, because his was not present during his questioning by police. His mother was in Puerto Rico and not available, while his whereabouts were unknown. But his older sister, an adult, was not good enough! Before he was same boy admitted committing homicides and over 40 taxicab robberies. His aftercare worker reported the school in the fourth grade and returned, and that he had been in a psychiatric report as being dangerous youngster. Still, he was allowed to remain at home while charges were pending.

Senator Edward Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, recently criticized the justice system by stating: "If I want to avoid jail, they are better than a robbery or a burglary want to get locked up, they are a truant, run away from home or are deemed a problem to their parents."

We have determined that this does not really hurt the child. Perhaps our rights are more important than those of a juvenile molester. Space of three generations, we touch with reality. For the generations we have protected juvenile criminal. Now, it is we protection from the juvenile criminal have gone from one extreme to the other no longer protecting the teen but instead allowing him to operate immunity and without fear of punishment. The individual states and Congress must begin to concentrate reverse the status quo. Fingerprinting and photographing juvenile criminals can be very effective in preventing juvenile criminal acts. Courts must be furnished with a record of the juveniles before sentencing or bond and prior to sentencing matter of routine in some courts unheard of in others. The courts should require the FBI to gather fingerprints of all those arrested, regardless of age. Since number of state probation officers be increased so that there are enough to effectively supervise juveniles placed in their care.

These measures, although they may seem to be the answer to youthful crime problems. Perhaps the time in our lives not to let juvenile criminals as children help but more correctly as criminals need of punishment.

(The author, a 20-year veteran New York State Police, is currently professor of criminal justice at Technical College, Charleston.)

Omnibus on the anticrime road:

Detective chief wants to bank on data

Continued from Page 1

amend a section of the Iowa Criminal Code that prohibits the release of certain investigative information and intelligence data. "You go to jail if an officer or chief is convicted of that," he said. "We've had no convictions yet, but because of it, people are reluctant to say anything about anything."

Another aspect of the bill would gas up law enforcement in the state by providing more fuel dollars for state police vehicles. Iowa's budget is currently running on empty, and the State Patrol is doing less patrolling as a consequence.

"We have a mileage restriction on our agents too," Shanahan pointed out. "Gas was budgeted two years ago, so we had to live with what we got. We're trying, for fiscal '82 and '83, to guess what it would be, but it's tough to estimate."

While Iowa officials wonder what the next fluctuation in the price of gasoline

might bring, they are certain that the energy crisis is hurting law enforcement. "I can see a problem when a trooper can only make one pass through his assigned area in one particular day," Shanahan said. "That's why arrests are going down. As far as my agents go, it does affect our response to crime. It limits where we can go to cover leads."

Iowans who choose to drive and drink may have their traveling curtailed under a separate provision of the anticrime package. Lawmakers are considering a clause that would automatically revoke the license of a motorist found to have a blood-alcohol content of 0.01 percent or more.

"We handle that through our laboratory, and I have no qualms about it," Shanahan said of the proposal. "One of our responsibilities is liquor enforcement and a lot of juveniles are sold liquor illegally which results in traffic ac-

cidents. The prosecution of such cases is sometimes difficult."

The bill would also make prosecuting arson suspects more easy, instituting the use of a fire-inspection warrant, which would enable courts to allow investigators access to fire-gutted buildings with a minimum of red tape.

Other provisions of the measure would strengthen gambling laws and amend a year-old juvenile justice statute. "We don't want to rewrite that law," Brandstad said of the youthful offender ordinance, noting that only "a few changes" would be necessary.

Although Iowa ranks 45th among the 50 states in serious crime, Brandstad told reporters that Omnibus Crime Bill is needed because the state's crime rate is "still going up."

"There is a lot of concern out there about violent crime in our state," the Lieutenant Governor said "it is increasing. People tell us they're afraid to go out. There is murder, rape and arson even in small towns and rural areas."

Despite Shanahan's objections to some aspects of the Omnibus proposal, he indicated that he will support it when he testifies before the Assembly Judiciary Committee. "I think we need to show a united front," he said. "This is the first time since I've been here that they're taking this approach. The other bills in the past have not been able to get out of committee."

According to the Des Moines Register, legislative leaders say they have the votes to pass much of the legislation that is contained in the package. Brandstad also expressed optimism that the omnibus concept would work, noting that it keeps separate pieces of anticrime legislation "from getting lost in the shuffle around here."

Supreme Court Briefs...

Continued from Page 5

manageable court systems in the Southern states.

While citing the increased training being provided by law schools in trial and appellate advocacy as a result of his statement that many new attorneys were poorly prepared for actual courtroom practice, the Chief Justice singled out as this year's problem the rising and excessive cost of litigation. Citing a recently released study prepared by the Federal Judicial Center, entitled *Attorneys' Fees and Class Actions*, which highlights many areas of waste, including the unnecessary reprinting of multiple copies of records on appeal, the Chief Justice noted that he had reactivated the Judi-

cial Conference Committee on Appellate Rules to consider the problem.

Never one to let anything go unsaid when it is on his mind, Chief Justice Burger concluded his report with a reminder that a commission should be established which will represent each of the three branches of government in preparations for an appropriate observance of the 1987 Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Noting that the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association are already gearing up for Project '87, the Chief Justice noted that prompt action should be taken now to insure proper planning for the commemoration.



CRIME JOURNAL

By JAY ROBERT NASH

Rapists, killers and slave traders: pick a book and take your chances

Among the volumes of crime-related literature that have been issued of late is *Bundy: The Killer Next Door* (Bantam, paper), by Steven Winn and David Merrill. The authors, both qualified investigative reporters, serve up a gruesome but fact-filled biography of the average American boy gone berserk. Bundy, a promising law student, took up slaughtering coeds from coast to coast and was finally convicted and condemned for his Florida murders. This bone-quaking study of abnormal behavior should be read by certain staff members of *People* magazine who had once naively propagandized Bundy's possible innocence.

Men Who Rape (Plenum), by A. Nicholas Groth with H. Jean Birnbaum, provides several academic, analytical studies of miscreants such as Ted Bundy which will be a necessary addition to the libraries of criminal lawyers, criminologists, and law enforcement personnel who must deal with perpetrators of sexual assaults. Also in the same vein is Hans von Hentig's classic *The Criminal and His Victim* (Schocken, paper reprint), a sociological view of the criminal which is aimed at the psychiatrist and case worker.

Another worthwhile sociological treatise is Michael T. Nietzel's *Crime and Its Modification* (Pergamon), which examines all aspects of criminal behavior, paying particular attention to the conduct developed by prisoners in institutions and their subsequent criminal behavior after release. One member of such an institution, Bill Thomas, offers a startling expose of a state hospital for the criminally insane in his *The Shoe Leather Treatment* (Tarcher/St. Martin's), as told to S.L. Stebel. This is a tale of torture and agony over a nine-year period of pure hell on Thomas's part after he confessed to several bizarre crimes he apparently never committed. As taut and revealing a tale as *Les Misérables*, Thomas's is one that, hopefully, will bring some swift reforms.

Another expose, *Slave Trade Today* (Beacon) by Sasha G. Lewis, is a vital book that pinpoints how illegal aliens are integrated into the American work force by greedy U.S. employers looking to save wages at any price. *The Criminal's Image of the City* (Pergamon) also touches broadly upon this alien problem, as well as examining statistically the racial elements of urban crime and criminal behavior in major American cities. It is a book more for the academic than the workaday researcher.

Shoplifting (Elsevier/Nelson), by Dorothy B. Francis, deals briefly and somewhat ineffectively with universal mass pilfering, with the book's most pertinent aspects dealing with consumer reaction. A more practical guide is *Crime Prevention Handbook* (Florida Crime

Prevention Commission), by Chief Gerald S. Arenberg, which offers simple procedures to protect against a multiplicity of crimes, from mail fraud to burglary and murder. It is an excellent manual for the layman from one of the country's most distinguished crime-fighters.

Gas-operated and pneumatic weapons are chronicled in L. Wesley's *Air-Guns and Air-Pistols* (A.S. Barnes), a seventh edition of this classic for the gun collector that has been revised and updated by G.V. Cardew, with a 28-page photoinsert detailing models from antiquity to the present. A spate of weapons, with more than 1,500 illustrations, 2,000 descriptions and a glossary of firearms terms, make up *Modern Guns* (Collector Books), by Russell and Steven Quartermours. This rich catalogue will prove to be invaluable to any gun collector, with its detailed examinations of shotguns, rifles and handguns from 1898 to the present, along with their current and historical values.

The Book Grab-Bag: James Martin's *The Wired Society* (Prentice-Hall) is a futuristic look into the electronics systems that might control our lives in decades to come, with heavy emphasis on personal surveillance à la 1984. . . . Jean Baechler's *Suicides* (Basic Books) analyzes what types of people are most prone to suicide, even those in criminal professions. . . .

Obtaining Federal records, including personal files, is made easy through L.G. Sherick's *How to Use the Freedom of Information Act* (Arco), with additional useful information on how the IRS operates on your tax returns. . . . *The Quotable Quotations Book* (Crowell), compiled by Alex Lewis, has a wider range of topics but its inclusion of courts, lawyers, trials and crime will make it amusing if not altogether useful to those in the crime field. . . . A film book that provides historic research on crime figures is *The Making of the Great Westerns* (Arlington House), by William R. Meyer. This well-documented book details, among other film memorabilia, how script writers distorted the legends of arch criminals such as Jesse James and Johnny Ringo (Ringgold) to make them appear as sympathetic figures for the viewing audience. . . . Even more detailed, particularly in the genre of the gangster film, is the massive *The Warner Bros. Story* (Crown), by Clive Hirschhorn. It is a definitive work on the studio so devoted to the crime-oriented tale, one which worked its same superb actors — Cagney, Robinson, Bogart, Raft — on both sides of the law.

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

FBI alumni group doesn't fade away, praising Hoover, knocking charter proposal

Although the Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken its lumps in recent years, it remains the most highly regarded law enforcement agency in the nation, if not the world. One reason is its unquestioned competence. Another is that thousands of supporters have rallied around the FBI in the face of attack by civil libertarians and reformers.

Among its supporters, none are more fiercely loyal than the nearly 8,000 members of the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI. The society was formed 43 years ago as a social and fraternal organization by a small group of ex-FBI men in New York. Its aims are still primarily social and fraternal, but the times are changing and so is the stance of the society.

Galvanized by attacks on the bureau and the indictments of a number of FBI agents and officials, the Society of Former Special Agents led a drive that netted more than \$1 million for the legal defense of W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller, who were convicted of civil rights violations for approving surreptitious entries during the bureau's investigation of the Weatherman terrorists. In addition, the society's leaders have spoken out strongly in support of Felt, Miller, L. Patrick Gray, the former acting director of the FBI, and more than 100 special agents who have faced charges in recent years.

The society's current president, Norman W. Philcox, discussed the new course in his inaugural address. "For many years," he said, "our society was part of the 'silent majority.' However, I am proud to say that in the past five years we have become somewhat more vociferous on issues of interest. We have supported our colleagues, not only financially, but in numerous letters to the President and the Attorney General, protesting the prosecutions and demanding dismissal of the indictments. . . . We are still basically a social and fraternal organization and we intend to remain that way, but we also intend to make our views known in matters of vital interest to the bureau and the nation."

The society opposed the FBI Charter Act, which simmered on the back burner of the last Congress, on the grounds that it would have placed undue restraints on special agents. However, the society is very much in favor of a new charter proposed by Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.), according to W.V. Cleveland, coordinator of the Information and Communications Committees. Laxalt's proposal would give FBI agents wider latitude than the original charter proposal did.

"We don't lobby as a society," Cleveland said. "We make known our positions mainly through publications we send to Congressmen and others. But we don't run up to the Hill as a group, and usually when I go up there to testify, I do it as an individual, not as a society member."

The Society of Former Special Agents has about 95 chapters scattered around the country. Each chapter has its own schedule of meetings and social events. All members are former special agents, some with as little as two years of service, some with more than 30 years.

The society maintains a fund to provide scholarships for children and grandchildren of members and to aid members who are in financial straits due to illness or other reasons. Both individual members and chapters are called on to support the fund.

The other major activity is the society's J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Fund, which erected a statue symbolizing the FBI motto, "Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity," at the bureau's headquarters in Washington. The memorial to Hoover was dedicated in 1979.

The memorial fund also awards six \$1,000 scholarships to colleges each year. The colleges receiving the funds are selected by society members whose names are chosen by lot — one from each of six regions — during the annual convention. As rule, members whose names are drawn designate their own alma maters, although, Cleveland "we prefer that the recipients have criminal justice curriculums. But the choice is the member's."

The society's president, Norman Philcox, has promised continuing vigorous support for the FBI. "As the bureau alumni association, we, of course, support the bureau whenever possible," he said at his inaugural. "If we disagree we let them know we do and why. This is all done in the spirit of cooperation. We have an excellent relationship. If we can support the bureau in the coming year, such as [over] revision of the Freedom of Information Act and the compulsory age 55 retirement, both of which are problems for the bureau, we will do so."

Philcox also pledged renewed efforts to defend the record of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI as a whole. The Communications Committee, he said, "will attempt to counteract false, derogatory information which appears in the press." Too often, he added, the press has jumped at conclusions and failed to verify the facts when the bureau was attacked.

It appears that unlike old soldiers, old FBI men don't fade away — they join the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI and speak their piece. Once an FBI agent, it seems always an FBI agent.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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JOBS

Project Director. The Washington Heights-Inwood Coalition is in the process of implementing a Community Mediation Project which has received federal funding for an 18 month period. The goals of the project are to reduce the incidence of minor criminal offenses involving local youths, to train community members in the skills of mediation and involve them in the process of resolving local conflicts, and to decrease intergenerational conflicts by developing leadership and resources among both youths and adults.

The coalition is now accepting applications for the position of project director. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development, implementation and administration of the project, including fiscal and programmatic recordkeeping, recruitment, training and supervision of lay mediators and youth advocates; direction of research on youth crime for purposes of project evaluation, and coordination of the project with legal, juvenile justice, youth services, and other governmental agencies.

Qualifications for the position include a bachelor's degree, academic or practical experience with mediation and conflict resolution, and at least one year of community organizing experience (with administrative and supervisory expertise). Bi-lingual or fluency in Spanish preferred. Salary: \$16,000 plus benefits. Closing date: Open until filled.

Contact: Send resume to: Beth Rosenthal, Executive Director, Washington Heights-Inwood Coalition, 21 Bennett Avenue, No. 3, New York, NY 10033. Please do not call. All applicants will be responded to.

Police Officer. The City of Dallas, Texas, is currently accepting applications for the position of police officer. The Dallas Police Department is presently comprised of 2,088 sworn officers, of whom 39 percent possess bachelor's degrees.

Applicants must be between 19 1/2 and 35 years of age, possess 45 semester hours of credit from an accredited college or university with an average of C or better, have no condition that would prevent him/her from obtaining life insurance at the normal rate, have vision of at least 20/100 in both eyes, correctable to 20/20 with no color blindness, and never have been convicted of a felony or have any pending criminal charges. Physical fitness and other tests will be conducted prior to a background investigation. The entire hiring process takes from six to eight weeks to complete. Salary: Starting \$1,462/mo. with 45 college hours, \$1,562 with a 4 year degree. Educational incentive pay for those pursuing a 4 year degree.

Contact: Personnel Office, Dallas Police Department, 2014 Main Street, Room 201, Dallas, Texas 75201.

Police Officer. The City of Tyler is currently accepting applications for the position of probationary police officer. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and must have completed 30 semester hours from an accredited college or university. In addition, applicants must be between 20 and 35 years of age, and be in good physical condition, with vision no worse than 20/70 in both eyes, correctable to 20/20. Salary: \$1,065/month; \$1,165/month with associate's degree; \$1,215/month with bachelor's degree.

Contact: Officer Preston Christian, 711 W. Ferguson Street, Tyler, Texas 75702.

Police Officer. The City of Phoenix, Arizona (population 770,000 plus) is currently accepting applications for the position of police recruit. Applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 35, possess a high school diploma or GED, have height and weight proportional to size, and vision of at least 20/100, correctable to 20 with no color vision problems. Candidates must pass written and physical agility exams, polygraph, public safety physical and background investigation. Salary: \$1,117/month while in Academy; \$1,274-\$1,920 upon completion. Benefits include 100% education reimbursement for job related classes. Closing date: Open testing every 6-8 weeks.

Contact: Phoenix Police Department, 620 West Washington, Room 165, Phoenix, AZ 85003, Att: Sgt. C.T. Woodward.

Police Officers. The Public Safety Department of Dade County, Florida has over 300 entry-level positions available.

Applicants must have a high school diploma, possess a valid U.S. driver's license and be United States citizens. A written examination will evaluate general aptitude and related knowledge applicable to successful performance in the Police Academy. An oral interview will evaluate personal appearance, communication skills, emotional stability, maturity and suitability for the post. Physical and psychological examinations as well as a background investigation will be conducted.

Successful candidates will receive an annual salary of \$16,926, two to four vacation weeks, 12 paid holidays, group medical insurance, and a uniform allowance. The county's pension system permits retirement after 25 years of service.

For further information, contact: Public Safety Department, Office of Human Resources, 1320 N.W. 14th Street, Miami, FL 33125. Telephone: (305) 547-4951.

Fire Chief. The city of Rolling Meadows, Illinois (population 20,000) is seeking a highly qualified professional to assume the duties and responsibilities and training in all phases of fire prevention, control, administration, and in the operation of a paramedic MICU program. The successful candidate will manage a budget of \$1.4 million and a department consisting of 41 full-time personnel and a volunteer unit. Salary: \$28,500-\$33,823, depending upon qualifications.

Contact: (send resume to): City Manager, 3600 Kirchoff Road, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008.

Correctional Superintendent. The City of St. Louis is accepting applications for the position of correctional superintendent. The Superintendent reports directly to the city's Commissioner of Adult Services and is responsible for the safety and rehabilitation of inmates in a penal institution and for the security of that facility.

Applicants should have a bachelor's degree in corrections, management or administration, and at least two years of full-time paid administrative experience at the superintendent or deputy superintendent level of a correctional institution with at least a 200 inmate capacity. An associate's degree and four years experience, at least two of which were at the superintendent or deputy superintendent level, are also acceptable. Salary: \$25,000 with excellent fringe benefits. A pay recommendation has been proposed if approved, the salary range will be \$26,723-\$42,432.

Send resume and all pertinent documentation to: Personnel Department, City of St. Louis, 235 Municipal Courts Building, 1320 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63103. Att: Patrick Martocci.

Postal Inspectors. The U.S. Postal Service is recruiting continuously for the position of postal inspector. The Inspection Service of the U.S. Postal Service is a Federal law enforcement agency with duties divided into three broad categories: criminal investigations, audit investigations, and security administration. The nature of an inspector's work requires much travel and frequent absences from home, and the inspector must be willing to accept assignments wherever needed. Initial assignments will not be to the immediate area of the office from which the Inspector is appointed.

To be eligible for consideration an applicant must possess at least a bachelor's degree. Degrees in accounting, law and the computer sciences, which are directly related to the work of postal inspectors, make the applicant more competitive for available positions than other candidates. Work experience in these areas is particularly desirable. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 34, possess a valid driver's license, be in good physical condition (including vision and hearing), and must possess emotional and mental stability. A thorough background investigation will be conducted before appointment. Salary range: \$20,207 to start; \$23,597 at the end of one year's satisfactory performance (figures do not include cost of living allowances).

Application forms can be obtained from any inspector in charge. Local post offices can furnish the address.

College Teaching. The Department of Criminal Justice at Wayne State University is seeking qualified applicants for the following tenure-track positions: assistant professor (criminal justice administration); assistant professor (law enforcement) and, assistant or associate professor (research methodology).

All three positions require a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related social science. The position in criminal justice administration also requires an ability to teach graduate level courses in the administration of justice agencies and undergraduate courses in a functionally disciplinary area relevant to criminal justice. Preference for the position in law enforcement will be given to candidates who have competence in research concerning police organizations and roles. The research methodology position requires expertise in research methodology, and statistics, and may involve a research teaching load in return for providing research and assistance to other faculty. Salaries: Negotiable depending upon qualifications. Closing Date: June 1981 academic year 1981-82).

Contact: Professor Marvin Zalman, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, Wayne State University, 6001 Cass Avenue, Room 214, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

Courts Administrator. For non-judicial activities legal justice court. This position requires a bachelor's degree in courts, public or business administration and one year of administrative experience in a court-related agency. A master's degree may substitute for the experience. Salary: \$1,829-2,234/month.

Contact: King's County Personnel Department, King's County Government Center, 1400 West Boulevard, Hanford, California 93230.

Overseas Teaching. The University College of the University of Maryland is seeking excellent classroom teachers for its overseas bachelor's degree programs in England and the Far East.

Qualifications for these positions include: a master's degree, or two relevant M.A.s; competence to teach two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement) and an outside related discipline; one year of recent successful teaching experience at the undergraduate level; and U.S. citizenship. Families please note these positions require frequent travel from home country and that schools and housing are not provided and are expensive. Closing Date: April 15, 1981.

Contact (send resume to): Dr. Julian S. Jones, University of Maryland, University College, College Park, Maryland 20742.

Chief of Police. Miamisburg, Ohio, population 14,000 located nine miles Southwest of Dayton Ohio, is seeking a police chief to serve under the city manager in a city manager form of government. Current strength 100 sworn personnel and 10 civilian. 1980 Salary range \$21,000 - \$24,450. Applicants in the rank of lieutenant or above should send resume to Mark A. Gibson, Manager, City of Miamisburg, 10 N. First Street, Miamisburg, Ohio 45342 by March 7, 1981.

CHIEF OF POLICE Norwood, Mass.

Population 30,000. Department has 60 permanent officers, 6 civilians and an operating budget of \$1.5 million. Minimum qualifications: bachelor's degree in criminal justice or related field with ten years' experience in law enforcement, five years of which was in a command position. Special qualifications: thorough knowledge of criminal law enforcement practices and police administration. Salary: \$27,310-\$33,059 per yr. Fringe benefits include excellent retirement plan and medical and life insurance.

Make applications to John J. Carroll, Town Manager, Municipal Building, 566 Washington St., Norwood, MA 02062. Mark envelopes: "POLICE CHIEF APPLICATIONS". Applications accepted until April 1, 1981.



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2-6 **Breathalyzer Course** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$425. For more details, contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

2-14 **Advanced Accident Investigation Course** Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center. To be held in Hampton, Virginia. For more details, contact: Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284. Telephone: (804) 257-6235.

2-14 **Police Traffic Service Supervision** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500. For more details, contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

3-11 **Advanced Accident Investigation Course** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For more details, contact: Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. John's Bluff Road, South Jacksonville, FL 32216.

8-10 **The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners Mid-Winter Meeting**. To be held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. Fee: \$50 for members and \$70 for non-members. For more information, contact: Polly Abram, NACJP, 1012 14th Street N.W., Suite 403, Washington, DC 20005. Telephone: (202) 347-2291.

8-12 **Eighth National Conference on Juvenile Justice**. Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia. For more details, contact: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507.

9-12 **Seminar on Use of Minimal Force**. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, contact: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108.

9-30 **Instructor Training for Police**. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For more details, consult: March 2-13.

10-12 **Police Discipline Program** Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For more information, contact: Edward Donovan, S-159 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 863-0277.

11-11 **Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences**. To be held in Philadelphia at the Franklin Plaza Hotel. For additional details, write or call: Dr. Dorothy H. Bracey, Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

12 **Academy of Security Educators and Trainers Annual Meeting**. To be held in Philadelphia. For further information, contact: Norman R. Bottom Jr., Criminal Justice Department, IUP, Indiana, PA 15705. Telephone: (412) 357-2720.

14 **Police Hiring: Background Investigation Program**. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For further information, consult: March 10-12.

14-May 23 **Certified Protection Professional Preparatory Course**. Presented by the Security Management Institute of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York City. For further information, contact: John Garcia, Security Management Institute, John Jay College, Rm. 2200S, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

15-16 **Technical Conference on the Management and Preservation of Police Records**. To be held at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. Presented by the Institute for the Study of Contemporary Social Problems. For further information, contact: Hubert J. Locke, Institute Director, P.O. Box 5745, University Station, Seattle, WA 98105.

16-20 **Contemporary Issues in Police Administration** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For more details, consult: Cindie J. Burkel, Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080.

16-April 10 **Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management Seminar**. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$750. For more details, contact: Admissions Coordinator, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

16-May 1 **Polygraph Training Course**. Presented by the New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences. Fee: \$1,500. For more details, contact: John Fitzgerald, New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences, 82 Beaver Street, Suite 801, New York, NY 10005. Telephone: (212) 344-2626.

19-20 **Third Annual Oregon Crime Prevention Conference**. Presented by the Crime Prevention Association of Oregon. For further information, contact: James Carter, Secretary/Treasurer, CPAO, RAIN, 2520 19th Street, S.E., Salem, OR 97302.

23-25 **Legal Aspects of Private Security** Conference. Sponsored by the Anderson Publishing Company. Fee: \$275. For more information, call or write: Conference Administration, Anderson Publishing Co., 646 Main Street, Cincinnati OH 45201. Telephone: (513) 421-4142.

23-25 **Stress Management in Law Enforcement**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$290. For further information, consult: March 2-13.

23-26 **Computer-Related Crime: Training Workshop for Prevention, Detection, Investigation, and Prosecution**. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice in conjunction with Koba Associates. For further information, contact: Ms. Janet Schlichting, Koba Associates, Inc., 200 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

24-26 **The Civil and Vicarious Liability of the Police**. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

24-27 **Court Officer Training Program**. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, see: March 9-12.

24-27 **Defensive Tactics Instructor Course**. Presented by the Defensive Tactics Institute. To be held at the Northern Virginia Police Academy, Fairfax, Virginia. For further information, contact: John Peters, Defensive Tactics Institute, 15 Cedarcliff Road, Braintree, MA 02184. Telephone: (617) 843-8896.

24-27 **Basic/Intermediate Firearms Course**. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$300. For more details, consult: March 2-6.

24-27 **Jail Operations Course**. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, contact: Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto CA 95352.

24-27 **Police Instructor Techniques Course**. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

24-April 2 **Case Preparation & Court Presentation Course**. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, contact: Kenneth A. Bragg, Director, 2001 Kurt Street, Eustis FL 32726.

24-26 **Managing the Police Function**. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For more details, see: March 10-12.

24-27 **Homicide Course**. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$355. For more details, contact: Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Program, University Blvd. & Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-6237.

24-26 **Hostage Extraction Seminar**. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, contact: Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, Room 2203, 444 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

25-27 **Workshop on Computer Crime Investigation**. Sponsored by Assets Protection Journal. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$575. For more details, contact: Paul Shaw, Assets Protection Journal, 500 Sutter Street, Suite 503, San Francisco, CA 94102.

29-April 4 **Forensic Photography Course**. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$490. For further information, consult: March 2-13.

30-April 4 **Thirty-Second Annual Training Seminar of the International Association of Arson Investigators**. To be held at the Cherry Hill Hyatt House, Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Fee: \$85. For further information, contact: New Jersey Chapter, International Association of Arson Investigators, 1981 Seminar Committee, P.O. Box 131, Rancocas, NJ 08073.

30-April 10 **Police Supervisor In-Service Training Course**. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For more details, consult: March 10-12.

30-April 10 **Geometric Design Workshop**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$525. For further information, consult: March 2-13.

30-April 10 **Highway Patrol Traffic Supervisors Course**. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further information, see: March 2-13.

30-April 10 **Police Supervisor In-Service Training Course**. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For more details, consult: March 10-12.

30-April 10 **Geometric Design Workshop**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$525. For further information, consult: March 2-13.

30-April 10 **Highway Patrol Traffic Supervisors Course**. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further information, see: March 2-13.

1-3 **Criminal Justice and the Future**. To be held in Columbia, South Carolina at the Carolina Townhouse Inn. Sponsored by the College of Criminal Justice, The University of South Carolina. Fee: \$35. For further information, contact: University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Telephone: (803) 777-7315.

5-10 **Forensic Photography Course**. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$490. For more details, see: March 2-13.

6-9 **Crowds, Disorders and Demonstration Program**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. For further information, contact: Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601.

6-10 **Firearms Instructor Course**. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$425. For further information, see: March 2-6.

6-10 **Homicide and Major Crime Scene Investigation Seminar**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$340. For more information, see: March 2-13.

6-10 **Managing Corrections Personnel Program**. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For more details, see: March 10-12.

6-17 **Advanced Arson Investigation School**. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, see: March 9-12.

13-15 **Use of Deadly Force Seminar**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$270. For further information, consult: March 2-13.

14-16 **Injury and Death Investigation Course**. Sponsored by the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of South Florida. Tuition: \$175. For further information, contact: Dr. Leonard Territo, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. Telephone: (813) 974-2815.

20-24 **Basic/Intermediate Firearms Course**. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$300. For further information, see: March 2-13.

20-30 **Interview and Interrogation Course**. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational and Technical Center. For more details, see: March 23-April 2.

30-May 15 **Thirty-first School of Police Supervision**. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For more details, see: March 16-20.

22-24 **Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress Workshop**. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$240. For further information, see: March 2-13.

24-24 **Identikit Training Course**. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$15. For more details, consult: March 23-27.

26-30 **Terrorism in the 1980's**. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. To be held in Miami, Florida. Tuition: \$300. For further information, consult: April 6-9.

27-29 **Blood Stains/Blood Spatter Workshop**. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, see: March 23-27.

27-May 1 **Advanced Accident Investigation Course**. Presented by the University of

Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$335. For more details, see: March 24-27.

27-May 1 **Regional Police Firearms Instructor School**. Presented by the National Rifle Association of America. To be held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Fee: \$100. For more details, contact: NRA Police Activities Division, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

28-30 **Workshop on Computer Crime Investigation**. Sponsored by Assets Protection Journal. To be held in Los Angeles, California. Fee: \$575. For more details, consult: March 25-27.

29-30 **Interviewing Techniques for Police Investigation**. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, see: March 25-26.

30-May 1 **Annual Spring Conference on Criminal Justice**. Presented by Illinois State University. For more details, contact: Mark Tezak, Department of Corrections, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

MAY

1-8 **Firearms Instructor Course**. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$425. For further information, see: March 2-6.

1-8 **Crisis Intervention Course**. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, consult: March 23-27.

1-8 **Medicolegal Death Investigator Training Course**. Presented by the St. Louis University School of Medicine, Division of Forensic & Environmental Pathology. Fee: \$175. For further information, contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Division of Forensic & Environmental Pathology, St. Louis University Medical School, 1402 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104.

11-21 **General Criminal Investigation Course**. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, see: March 23-April 2.

14-15 **Civil Liability Program**. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$190. For more information, consult: March 24-27.

17-22 **Institute on Training in Crisis Intervention**. Presented by The National Conference on Christians and Jews, Inc. To be held at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky. For further information, contact: J. Paul Frohck, NCCJ 305 W. Broadway, Suite 407, Louisville, Kentucky 40202. Telephone: (502) 583-0281.

Philly losing blacks

Continued from Page 3

Green of the guardians said. "If you score number one or if you score number 999, there's no professional difference in your ability to supervise. As a matter of fact, the guy who scored 999 might be a better supervisor."

W. Wilson Goode, Philadelphia's managing director, told reporters that he and Mayor Green are considering a non-ranking system on police entrance exams. Under the method, tests would be scored on a pass/fail basis, and the names of those passing would enter a lottery to determine who would be accepted to the force.

Noting that Green, the mayor, has taken the league's suggestions "into consideration," Green, the guardian leader, said that he "definitely expects something to come about" in the area of affirmative action since 53 percent of those who took the last entrance exam were black.

The league official credited his group's private affirmative action program for the high ratio of blacks who took the exam. "We provided the city with a good part of that 53 percent through our police applicant program," he said. "We go out and

recruit and conduct classes on test taking. We have a complete curriculum established, including a psychologist who gives them tips of psychological testing."

But the Guardians official contended that Philadelphia has been lax in establishing an overall hiring plan. "The city has this beautifully-written affirmative action program in the files. We were able to get a copy. It would be beautiful if it was ever implemented."

Green said that there is a real need for more blacks on the force, particularly in the upper ranks. "This past summer, when a white police officer shot a black youth after a car chase, there was a disturbance," he recalled. "The managing director [Goode] came on the scene and asked for the highest ranking black police officer in the division because he thought that a black official would probably get some respect from the community."

"The highest ranking black person there was a police officer who rode with a captain. He had no rank; he just happened to be the captain's clerk, and he was brought forth because he had been working with the captain."

Police Products

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor of the item. Nothing contained below implies the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

SNAP-GURGLE — Police photographers who have occasion to shoot underwater may want to take the plunge with the Canon Marine Capsul A, a waterproof housing designed for use with the company's A-1, AE-1 and AT-1 cameras.

Rated to a functional depth of 200 feet, the housing employs a system of three interchangeable front ports to accommodate lenses from a 15mm f/2.8 fisheye to a 200mm f/4 telephoto. Automatic exposure modes are unaffected, and both aperture and shutter may be set manually for special conditions.

Constructed of stainless steel, the cylindrical-shaped housing has a transparent acrylic back cover with



Pyrex lens ports. Each lens window has its own focusing knob that mates with a focusing adapter ring on the lens in use.

The unit's shutter-release button is conveniently positioned under the diver's right thumb for fumble-free exposures. Aperture controls and scales are placed so that the photographer can change lens openings from the rear without turning the housing around. A mirror mounted inside the unit shows

both shutter speed and frame counter, while a pickup finder attached to the camera's eyepiece provides full-frame, through-the-lens viewing.

For lenses ranging in focal length from 17mm to 100mm, a domeshaped port is included, designed to eliminate aberrations caused by the air between the port and the lens. Other features include O-ring seals, focusing and aperture ring adapters, an adjustable grip, and carrying handle.

For further information, contact the: Photo Products Division, Canon USA Inc., One Canon Plaza, Lake Success, NY 11042.

BACK-UP POWER — Small-frame, back-up guns can be given extra punch through the use of Smith & Wesson's new .38 Special cartridge, designed for the S&W Chiefs Special and other two-inch barrel revolvers.

Said to achieve performance possible only with a lead bullet, the cartridge packs the 125-grain S&W Nyclad semi-wadcutter hollow-point bullet. Despite the added power, the load is comparable to mid-range wadcutter target ammunition in the moderate pressures and mild recoil it develops. Smith & Wesson test results show that the bullet has a muzzle velocity of 825 feet-per-second and mushrooms to .65 caliber or better in Duxseal when fired from a two-inch revolver.

More details can be obtained by writing: Smith & Wesson, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

QUICK TEST — Emit-st is a portable drug-detection system that enables minimally trained personnel to test for particular drugs in under two minutes.

Housed in an attache case for portability

and easy storage, the unit plugs into any wall socket, and after the performance of a few simple steps the presence or absence of the drug in question is printed on a test card within 90 seconds.

Designed for in-house police use and for testing inmates participating in drug rehabilitation programs, Emit-st employs the same basic chemical methods that are currently in use at many correctional institutions and commercial laboratories.

Emit-st tests are currently available for detecting ethyl alcohol, opiates, amphetamines, barbituates and benzodiazepines in a suspect's urine. Tests for phenylcyclidine (PCP) and marijuana will be available in the near future, and additional serum and urine test are under development.

To obtain more information, contact: Syva Company, 900 Arastradero Road, P.O. Box 10058, Palo Alto, CA 94303. Telephone: (800) 227-9948.

KID TORCH — "Counseling Juvenile Fire Setters" is a 16mm color/sound film that provides practical advice for dealing with youthful arsonists.

Produced by the Los Angeles City Fire Department, the 21-minute motion picture can be used to train law enforcement personnel in the do's and don't's of approaching such fire setters, exploring ways in which the juvenile might be taught that arson is a dangerous and destructive way of expressing anger or gaining attention.

Presenting the premise that the rapid growth of arson can be checked if juvenile firebugs are handled properly, the film touches on a variety of counseling techniques. Personality types such as the shy child, the angry youth and the defiant adolescent are discussed in depth.

For purchasing information, write:

Film Communicators, 111 Weddington Street, North Hollywood, CA 91601. Telephone: (800) 423-2400.

GOT YOU COVERED — The Defense D9/30 Microwave Intrusion System is a motion detection unit that operates a range of zero to 30 feet, while drawing only 10 milliamps at a voltage of 11 to 12 volts AC or DC.

As many as six D9/30 units can be powered and backed up by a single 12-volt control panel, eliminating need for batteries on each individual sensor. Other features include a built-in range control to set the size of the protection field, sensitivity control to shut down on false alarms, and dual 1-



walk-test lights which flash yellow to indicate motion detection and red to indicate alarm relay status.

Compact in size the unit is housed in a metal cabinet and is electronically shielded from radio interference. Its circuitry is engineered to be extremely stable, incorporating such protection as a regulated power supply, negative amplifier feedback and temperature compensation.

Information about the D9/30 and its companion unit with a 50-foot range is available from: Microwave Sensors, 12361 East Stadium Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

Bowers & Pierce retesting Mass. gun law

Continued from Page 1

related assaults, robberies and homicides, but if it affected the people who do these things. That is to say, we're looking for ways to find out who is impacted, not just what crimes are impacted."

However, Bowers refused to write off the results of his first study, which like the ongoing research was funded by the National Institute of Justice. "We reported statistically significant evidence of an impact on the implementation of the law," he declared. "The effect occurred before any cases were processed right at the effective time of the law, [when] the public learned of the promise of more severe punishment, and not when they observed that more severe punishment was being imposed."

The original study reported that homicides committed with guns declined 55 percent in Boston while murders with guns in similar-sized cities declined 23 percent. Assaults with guns dropped 19.3 percent in Boston compared to a 4.2 percent decrease nationwide.

"There appears to have been a change in gun-carrying behavior among certain casual carrying patterns," Bowers explained. "That had an effect on gun assault that was greater than in the other cities we examined."

The report also traced a "weapons-displacement effect," observing that assaults with a variety of weapons rose 29.2 percent during the study period, while the national rate increased only 7.3 percent.

"The change was from guns, not to knives, but to other situationally available weapons — baseball bats, clubs, rocks, beer bottles," Bowers said. "We concluded that the assaultive situations in which people find themselves remain fairly constant, but the weapons that were used did change."

Asked if the ongoing research is tending to support the findings of the first study, the analyst declined to go out on a statistical limb. "We think the effects are continuing, but that is speculation, and is more impressionistic than anything else."

A Boston Police Department spokesman was contacted to get his impressions of how the state law, known as Bartley-Fox, has affected life in the big city. "Homicide by handguns is down for 1980," he said. "We see less guns on the street now than we did before."

Zimring, who heads the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice at the University of Chicago, indicated that while the new Boston figures were a positive development, he would allow gun-control initiatives to percolate over time before their effects are measured.

"Something like the [Washington] D.C. initiative is going to work cumulatively over time," he said in a telephone interview. "That means that in year five, Washington should be behaving less like its neighbors than in year one. It's that kind of long-range approach toward impact which will give us more reliable indicators."

The Washington law, which was implemented in February 1977, theoretically froze the number of handguns in the city. It required the registration of all currently owned handguns, rifles and shotguns, and banned the sale or possession of any additional handguns by private citizens.

A study of the effectiveness of the measure was released by the U.S. Conference of Mayors last June, reporting that handgun-related crime in the district had decreased significantly during the first three years that the law was in effect. But the findings were challenged by D.C. police officials, who pointed to an upward spiral in both gun and non-gun crimes for the first half of 1980.

In an earlier interview with the New York Times, Zimring expressed doubts as to whether any study could determine whether a particular law was a deterrent to violent crime. "This whole notion of cause and effect is suspect," he told a reporter. "Criminologists are very much like forecasting economists and gypsy fortunetellers. We can't explain gun-related behavior, so how can we say what has affected it, either up or down?"

Speaking to Law Enforcement News, Zimring clarified the statement: "I'm not an atheist on the question; I'm an agnostic. The issue, I think, is whether Bowers and Pierce can compare to other Eastern Seaboard cities and get the same kind of differential impact or to other cities which have had that steep a relative in-

crease. Then I would be very impressed."

Zimring has offered several suggestions to the Northeastern University researchers, and Bowers observed that some of the recommendations will be incorporated into the new study. "We've added some additional comparisons to other cities in our work," he noted. "The long-term impact study will for a while strengthen the conclusions of the short-term study. It'll be a refinement and extension."

Bowers is also eager to look into the impact of New York State's gun control law, which was enacted last summer. The statute prescribes a mandatory one-year jail term for anyone found carrying a loaded, unlicensed handgun.

"We would like to draw correlations between the two," he said. "We have yet secured firm support to do that we are inquiring. That's something that interests us very greatly."

Zimring had a different impression of the New York State statute's significance. "It's a more marginal impact, as I understand it," he said. "I don't think it will spend a million dollars trying to find out what that's going to do on the streets of Manhattan."

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